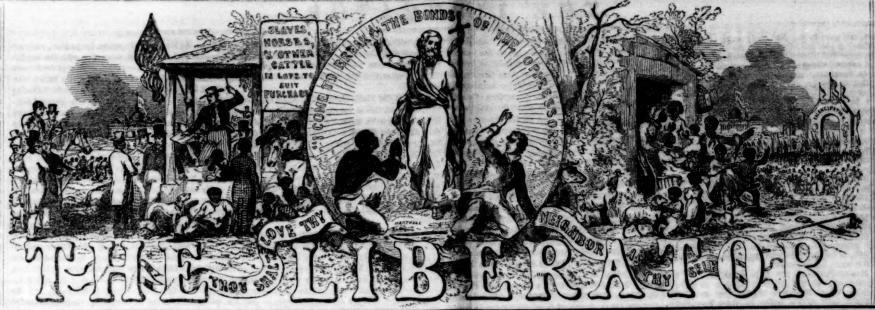
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the helts of the paper, viz: - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GEAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, hey espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our parkers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, EWERVED FROM THE MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong To this conviction the free States are tending - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

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WHOLE NUMBER, 1399.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1857.

SELECTIONS.

MANIFEST DESTINY' OF THE AMERI-CAN UNION. The Empress of the French amused herself, a few

nonths since, with pretending to represent the larms of the ladies of Europe about the comet which was to strike the earth in the course of June, She played off a man of science at one of her reging receptions, by an affectation of panic about comet, trying to make him ridiculous between his ner ness to show how absurd her iden was, and his erence for the person to whom he was speaking. he endeavored to convey was the same comor that has been administered to timid Englishwmen-that, in the first place, the comet would not ome pear as : and, in the next, that if it did 'strike the surth, we should not find it out, but simply emplain of misty weather. The Americans and their revolutions are illustrated by such cometary facts and fancies. An American, like an Englishman or a German, starts at the word revolution, depreales it, prays to heaven against it, disavows and begins it when it begins to envelope him, and, while is in the very midst of it, insists that, however planty the political times are, he sees nothing like and destruction, and cannot therefore be passor through a revolution.

In 1760, the accession of young King George was locally celebrated in the colonies, and New England ald not enough congratulate itself on belonging to old England, with its train of great names and its reasures of liberty. The year after, the townsmen those colonies were vexed and irritated by the her grievance of custom-house officers entering their shides, by force of law, at all times of the day or acht, in order to search for smuggled goods. This was done in virtue of Writs of Assistance, invented and issued for the purpose; and they were the firstfuits of the determination of the British government to tax the colonies without their consent. bey brought out an able lawyer on the platform of while affairs, whose voice of resistance echoed brough the whole of the colonies. James Otis thus made proclamation of the war of ideas which issued in the independence of the United States. It was the impinging of the comet upon the regular old orb; at nobody was aware of the moment of collision. Revolution ! O dear, no ! Nothing was further from people's thoughts than revolution. James Otis dedared himself ready to sacrifice his very life in defence of colonial rights; but the Americans were the most devoted subjects that the English monarchy ould boast. Four years later, when the Stamp Act was to be enforced, the ominous step was taken of avaning delegates from all the colonies, to consider how their liberties were to be sustained; and in the meantime, the Boston people hanged their enenies in effigy, saw their courts closed rather than ase the obnoxious stamps, and sent back ships laden with merchandise-resolved to endure the inconveniences of the scarcity of such commodities, rather than to pay arbitrary import duties. They wore old clothes; abolished the wearing of mourning at fanerals; killed no more lambs till there was wool enough, and brought other colonies into a nonimportation compact. But nobody dreamed that this was revolution. Why, it was later than thats late as September, 1768—that the convention of elegates from a hundred towns assembled in Boson, humbly petitioned the King, and professed their loyalty in the strongest possible terms :-

We hold that the sovereignty of his Majesty, King long III., is entire in all parts of the British Emter. God forbid that we should ever act or wish
awthing in repugnation of the same! We appear a
lim, honest men, humbly desiring peace and order while the people observe a me lium between ab est submission and a slavish stupidity under griev relief on the other, and steadily persevere in con-ational applications to recover their just rights and rties, they think they may promise themselves out

What could be less like revolution than this? let there stands a significant entry in the diary of John Adams, when he had been listening to James Other At home with my family, thinking.' Even after the Boston Massacre, as it was called, when fre lives were lost in a collision between British solhers and American citizens, the avowal of a desire to continue subject to British government is found in records of all public meetings; though the growing particularity may perhaps suggest that the idea separation was becoming more familiar. In 1771, Dr. Franklin said that the seeds of disunion were being sown: but even he did not perceive that it was fer harvest than seed-time. Even when the People were incited to emulate the courage and faith I their fathers, who ' made a settlement on bare Chation,' being not afraid of poverty, but disdaining slavery, all resistance was to be conducted 'under the shield of the British Constitution, and in strict adherence to their charter.' Towards the close of 1773, when night fell on a day of trouble and vague portents, a mother and her young children, in the neighborhood of Boston, listened for the return of the head of the household, who was later than usual. His wife helped him off with his coat, and brought his slippers; and when the children were gone to bed, she showed her husband how well it was that it was none but herself who took harge of his shoes. They were full of tea! But this, even she would never have known so much s one of the fifty men who, with coats wrong side nt, and covered faces, threw the tea into the dock. But this couple were as far as any one else from

| lied and marched the militia after the skirmishes of color, they have brought on themselves a long series Lexington and Concord, and the women who nursed of fearful persecutions. Their houses have been the wounded, had, even then, no notion that they land in ruins, their public halls burnt, their children

s a comet was certainly nowhere within ken.

uirers after the comet of June, 1857. which underlies the apparent prosperity, and the ulation has been deterred from insurrection.

andor highly honorable to him, Mr. Cham- year; whereas, from 1832 to 1856, there was no pers puts the public in immediate possession of insurrection whatever. The slaves were aware that his latest convictions, and his work is just the their cause was in better hands than their own, and compilation that is wanted for use in England, they waited patiently till, in the course of the elecas far as the historical and statistical particulars tion of last year, Southern men themselves impru-We still observe the defect whi was so dontly identified the success of Frement with th striking in Mr. Chambers's former work-his in- olition of slavery, and thus, according to their own sensibility, to the character and function of the Amer- confession, made themselves answerable for a partial ican abolitionists; and this is to be regretted, not rising. Even so bare a recapitulation as we have only for the sake of justice, but because the charac- given of the services of the abolitionists may be ter and function of that body are indisputably the welcome to the readers of Mr. Chambers's latest rading element in the question-What is to become work, as opening some prospect of a good and hapof a republic laden with the curse of slavery, in an py issue where to him all appears perplexing and ge too advanced for it? Mr. Chambers despairs of desperate. The ten righteous men, having wrough he result : he sees none but a calamitous issue from for so long, may save the city yet. the crisis. No other conclusion is possible to him; Before we survey the recent transactions of the but his conclusion would be different, and his views respective sections and States of the Union, it may

infinitely more cheerful, if he were but aware of the be well to denote the various parties concerned in with whom it is clear he had not only no intercourse mean to waste any space in describing the political learn to estimate. To state the problem with a curt puzzle to strangers. Such parties rise and disapthe disturbances of the Church three centuries dinary times. But, at present, scarcely any of them ago-Luther and his disciples being passed over, be- appear to exist. The current of events is too strong book may be used with confidence, and will, we admitted and discussed in a day.

freedom of speech. tory and animating than he can at present form slaves. The slaves being double the number of the

all the ameliorations in the condition of the slaves what the remaining element is. That element it of the South, and of the free blacks of the North, bas been the policy of the South to keep out of view, for the last quarter of a century. They fixed the and till lately it has succeeded: but the last census attention of the world on the treatment of the slaves, and thereby improved that treatment,—the slave- of the South—the non-slaveholding white and thereby improved that treatment,—the slave-holders being at least as sensitive to the world's tute no less than seven-tenths of the whole free popopinion as other classes of their countrymen. In ulation of the slave States. In the 'History of Mr. Chambers directs against them, of inhuman and thus described :practical aversion to the colored race, they have carned the opprobrious title of 'amalgamationists' from the South by their success in opening to the free blacks the colleges, the pulpits, and the combine the slaves—are so utterly degraded as the white the slaves—are so utterly degraded as the white free blacks the colleges, the pulpits, and the combine the slaves—are so utterly degraded as the white who, in slave States, have no property, and must live

were in the middle of revolution. They were as excommunicated, their lives threatened and embiteady as ever to start back from the word; and they tered with insult. They have watched with increaswent on supposing as they had done for fifteen years, ing vigilance over such liberties as were provided by that matters would be accommodated, and that they and their children should live and die under their tution as to prove to all minds that it must be charters, as their fathers had done before them. They amended before the Republic can ever again be tranwere then actually the nucleus of the dreadful com- quillized. By this small band of devoted and enlightet, while they declared that their atmosphere was ened men and women, the conscience of the nation too gloomy for them to see far, but that such a thing has been kept alive, and the country has been revolutionized, thus far, without violence and bloodshed, Our readers are by this time making comparisons, by the force of reason and conscience. The revoluodoubt, between the incidents and feelings belonging tionary crisis being (as is agreed on all hands) inevto the first American revolution, and those which itable, its being accomplished by other means than have for some time past, and with perpetual in- a servile war will be due to the abolitionists, if that reasing force and clearness, indicated a second. We fearful catastrophe should be indeed escaped. Superbelieve we have the means of showing that a second ficial observers, and strangers indoctrinated by the reat revolution is not only approaching, but actu- slaveholders and their creatures, the Colonization So lly far advanced, and that some of the wisest and ciety, have been apt till lately to despise the abolibest of American citizens have so far profited by the tionists on account of the smallness of their num essons of their fathers as to be fully aware of their bers, and their severance from all political parties; real position, though a vast majority still insist, as but a deeper sagacity and the most ordinary imparthe new President did in his inauguration address, tiality will discern that these two particulars are the that 'all is calm,' because his party has carried the very secret of their influence. It is because they election. During the fifteen years preceding the know that political factions can never regenerate the eparation of the American colonies, almost every public that they keep aloof from parties, and thus body supposed, as often as there was a lull, that maintain their ground and their power through all matters were settled; and in like manner the Presi- political changes; and it is through their abstinence dent and all commonplace people among the millions from intrigue on the one hand, and violence on the whom he addressed in March last, are satisfied that other, that their numbers must ever be small. To he declaration of the poll was sufficient to annul all obtain any great accession of numbers, they must he controversies and collisions which had lately lower their standard, which they are not likely to aused the Union to ring with threats and promises do after a quarter of a century of severer temptation f dissolution on either hand. When observers than can beset them again, and after achieving an troke their chins, and remark that the state of amount of success which renders their principle and things looks very like revolution, the old reply comes procedure unquestionable by all rational persons who ip, 'Revolution! O dear, no! nothing of the sort! understand the case. The range of their services The Union is so dear to the American people, that has been wide and various. The condition of the no lapse of ages will dissolve it.' And the laugh raised against such observers is at least as contempt- greatly equalized and improved by the attention of ous as any ridicule directed against trembling in- the world being fixed upon their case; the false pretences of all dishonest parties have been continu-We are glad to see, by Mr. Chambers's latest ously exposed; the Church, the judiciary, the legisork, that he has awakened from the state of un- latures, and all leading men in each department, neciousness of the crisis with which like most Eu- have been tested, and their true quality exhibited opeans, he was infected by the Americans while on The worldliness of the commercial North has been their territory. His first impressions were of the rebuked as effectually as the despotism of the slavebrilliant features of the destiny of the great Repub- holding South : the whole country has been roused ic. Retrospect and reflection at home have had the to a sense of the approaching crisis; and, while the sappy effect of revealing to him the awful peril field has been cleared for the conflict, the slave popextent of the fatal barbarism which threatens the fore 1832, when the first abolitionist spoke his first whole structure of American civilization. With a word, the slave insurrections averaged twelve in a

history, quality, and actual influence of a body, the existing struggle and its issue. We do not when in the United States, but whom he has yet to parties whose very denominations are a ludicrous smissal of the abolitionists, because they are few, pear like bubbles on a turbulent stream; so that is like the account which might have been given of they are hardly worth a stranger's attention in orause they were only a handful of men. This is an for them; the times are too grave for political skirmission which largely affects Mr. Chambers's conclumishing; and the whole people are massed in secons, of course; but, this caution being given, the tions characterized by distinctions which cannot be

trust, be extensively and thankfully read, for the The leading sections are the North and the South. sake of the mass of facts which he has brought to- of course; but it is a mistake to suppose that the gether in a statement almost as alarming to the English public, who can say what they feel about the policy. The South has a policy; and as it is a American destinies, as to Americans, who cannot, slaveholding policy, the very small body of slaveunder their present circumstances, employ equal holders usurps the title of the Southern section. Of the 27,000,000 of inhabitants of the United States, A few lines will indicate something of the impor-less than 350,000 are slaveholders in any sense; and ance of the element omitted by Mr. Chambers; it is computed that, of these, not more than 1000 and if they should suggest to him the one remainare indoctrinated and zealous slaveholders. Of ing duty which would complete his good work- whom, then, does the so-called 'South' really conthat of studying the history and function of the ab- sist? There are, as we have said, 350,000 slaveolitionists, -we have no doubt that the same candor holders; and if their connections of every sort are which admitted of such progress as he has already included, the entire oligarchy cannot consist of more made, will lead him on to conclusions more consola- than 2,000,000. Then there are, at least, 4,000,000

in regard to the issue of the American struggle.

To the abolitionists proper belongs the honor of and it becomes of proportionate importance to learn North, so far from deserving the reproach which American Compromises,' this class of inhabitants is

Wherever slavery exists, labor becomes, of course but this couple were as far as any one else from dreaming that they were helping to enact a revolution, though they were within three years of the beclaration of Independence! It now began to be agreed, it is true, 'that if they would maintain their rights and liberties, they must fight for them': and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they did fight for them so soon as the spring of large and they were within the coment of them concert room and the coment of them concert room and church-sittings, with collateral benefits in proportion. By their stout warfare with the prejudice of large and these poor wretches—the descendants, for the mest part, of the proud calonists of two centuries and these poor wretches—the descendants, for the mest part, of them, as dangerous and vexations neighbors; and these poor wretches—the descendants, for the mest part, of the mest part, of the mest part of them. So one and these poor wretches—the descendants, for them so soon as the spring of the monitors, and there

can read; most of them drink; and the missionaries | men, large corporate bodies of manufacturers, and can read; most of them drink; and the missionaries report them as savage to an unparalleled degree,—many having never heard of God or of Jesus Christ. Of this class are the "Sand-hillers," the "Clay-eaters," and other fearful a normal classes of residents in the slave States. Strangers hear, in visits to the plantations, of these "mean-whites" as the supremenuisance of the South, but are led to suppose that they are a mere handful of people, able to do-a good deal of mischief by tampering with and corrupting the slaves. The last census, however, reveals the tremendous fact, that these "mean-whites" are seven.

The readers of Mrs. Stowe's 'Dred' need no fur-

Olmsted's work on 'The Seaboard Slave States.' act; and white labor cannot co-exist with black. ounties of Western Texas.

'Among the Germans of the West (of Texas) we Among the Germans of the West (of Texas) we highly useful characteristic of the Germans is, that they among them all who have purchased slaves. The whole capital of most of them lies in their hands; and with these, every black hand comes into tangible and irritating competition. With the approach of the slave, too, comes an implied degradation, attaching itself to all labor of the hands. The planter is by the slave had to find himself in the neighborhood. no means satisfied to find himself in the neighborhood of the German. He is not only by education uncongenial, as well as suspicious of langer to his property, already somewhat precariously near the frontier, but finds, in his turn, a direct competition of interests, which can be readily comprehended in figures. The ordinary Texan wages for an able field-hand are \$200. The German laborer hires at \$150, and

the south-western frontier. The planters fear and form, or under any pretence. The great majority ave no liking for any of the three classes of neigh-

ue of their compact organization, their strong and hand, and a military despotism on the other. revolutionary struggle, instead of carrying their convince all observers that to deny that the Ameri-

endous fact, that these "mean-whites" are seven-nths of the whole white population of the slave being one of the questions of the controversy. Till quite recently, the full importance of the immigrant element of the population was not recognised, though ther representation of the mode of life of these peo- the slave States have manifested a growing jeal. ple; and the facts of their position,—their numbers, possessions, occupations, and social standing, - the North in wealth and prosperity has been creatare exhibited with fullness and precision in Mr. ed. The formation of the Know-Nothing party-n Southern device-was the first great recognition of Here, then, we have the three classes which constitute the population of the South :- 1st. The ment,-being neither more nor less than an admisowners of property and their families, composed of sion that slavery and immigration could not co-exist small caste of 2,000,000 of persons; 2d. Their in the Republic. A similar testimony was afforded slaves, now more than double the number of the oligarchy; and, 3d, the poor whites, who have nei- party, some Southern governors and legislatures ther property nor power to labor, and who outnum-ber the other two classes together. Till very re-slave trade. The Northern States have borne the ently, these were literally all: for free negroes are same testimony by the formation of the Emigrant excluded from slave States by law and usage, and in Aid Societies; the object of which is not so much the keeping up of the supply of laborers in the old But the eagerness of the Southern oligarchy to ex- States, as the settlement of fresh territory,—at nd the area of slave States has led to the unexected issue of slavery being stopped in its spread to soil, and giving the benefit of the increase of prothe south west by the intervention of a substantial duction to the commercial North, instead of the agindustrial body of immigrants. Mr. Olmsted's vol- ricultural South. This important body of citizene me on 'Texas' informs us that the number of -the European element-consists chiefly at present Germans in that State, at the beginning of the present year, is computed at 35,000, 'of whom about ing back the tide of slavery on its remotest frontier, 25,000 are settled in the German and half-German and who afford a good rampart on the Northern frontier,-in Illinois, Indiana, and the back of Pennsylvania and New York. The distinctive and combination, one of vast and growing consequence.

Lastly, there is the very small body of Abolition othes and insures himself. The planter for one combined by no other bond than that of hostility to and must have paid \$1,000. The German with this an institution which every body about them ostenim can hire six hands. It is here the contact galls.

A Journey through Texas, p. 432. their importance. We do not include under the The reader of Mr. Olmsted's charming narrative term any political party which assumes any conveof his experience among the German settlers will nient portion of their doctrine; because it is clear eed no arguments to convince him that any conflict to all impartial persons that the great problem now between free and slave labor on that fair field must harassing the Republic cannot be solved by the asissue in the defeat of the latter. Mr. Olmsted says: cendancy of any political party. We are, therefore, 'I have been thus particular in describing the con- classing the Free-Soil party, and every other tranwhich fortune has placed them, in the very line of advance of slavery, is peculiar; and, so far as it bears upon the questions of the continued extension of cotton limits, the capacity of whites for independent agriculture at the South, and the relative profit and vigor of free and slave labor, is of national interest."

sient embodiment of the great difficulty, with the general mass of the Northern population; and when we speak of the Abolitionists, we mean the permanent, small, active, agitating anti-slavery body, to which the South attributes all its woes, and which really is an expressible for the critical capacity. sient embodiment of the great difficulty, with the really is answerable for the critical condition of the Here, then, is a fourth element of Southern pop-question at this day. There is no truth in the Southern accusation, that the Abolitionists tamper ulation, small at present, but steadily increasing, and admirably placed for driving back slavery from with the slaves, or countenance violence in any hate this element; the negroes love it, as far as they of them are non-resistants, and moral means are ecognise it : and the 'mean-whites' hardly know their only weapons; but they are, as the Slave what to make of it. The Germans, meantime, Power says, the antagonistic power by which the destinies of the Republic have been pledged to a principle, as in the days of their fathers, and at How are the 17,000,000 of the North massed in whose instigation the conflict must be carried gard to political questions? Their numbers alone through, and the fate of the nation decided. They puld seem to give them power to carry any point are the actual revolutionizers of the Republic, while in which they believed the welfare of the Republic to be involved; and when it is remembered that the uffrage is bona fide in the Northern States, while amateur peace-men of some European societies is, in the South three fifths of the slaves count as yot. that they do not consider the shedding of blood the ers by a constitutional fiction, strangers may well greatest of evils, but simply an inexpedient method wonder how it is that the freemen of the North, be of prosecuting their aim; and thus they are not ing much more than double the number of those of bound to 'cry peace where there is no peace,' but the other section, permit any conflict which can en- will not cease to agitate while the wrong is unrecanger their country. Hitherto, it seems to have tified; and, at the same time, their mode of probeen the business of the slaveholding aristocracy to govern the Republic for their own purposes, in virbe apprehended is that of servile war on the one

nited will, and their accomplishments as men of These, then, are the sections of the population. letters and leisure; whereas the freemen of the North North and South, among and by whom the second have had only a negative policy with regard to the great American revolution is to be wrought out. great subject on which the South has a positive one; What has been done up to this time? What is and the next great question, that of protection and doing now? By what phenomena are we justified free-trade, is one which is supposed to render the in speaking of American affairs as in a revolutionammercial and manufacturing portion of the Re-ry state at this moment? We will cast a glance public dependent on the producing section,-the round that great circle of grouped sovereignties, and nerchants and manufacturers on the cotton-growers. see what social symptoms are exhibited from point Hence, mainly, it is, that the vast body of free, in- to point within the frontier. For the history of the dustrious and prosperous inhabitants of the Union question on which the fate of the Union hangs, we are regarded only as a party, and a subordinate par- have no room; and we cannot do better than to rety, in the political history of the country. It is fer our readers to the sketches offered in the works obvious that whenever the prestige of the governing of Mr. Chambers and Mrs. Harriet Martineau. The party is shaken, and the bulk of the free population fairly roused to honest political exertion, the acter of the slave States are fully and most ably ex-Constitution of the United States may become what- hibited in Mr. Olmsted's two volumes. The very ver they choose to make it, by means peaceable in high quality of both these hooks of Mr. Olmsted proportion to the preponderant force of numbers. sustains the eminent reputation of American trav-But they are not roused to honest political exertion; els,—a branch of literature in which our cousins of But they are not roused to nonest political exertion; and hence it is that, though the Southern oligarchy are deteriorated in ability, degraded in morals, and brutalized in manners, as a necessary consequence of a protraction of slave institutions into an age too advanced for them, their abler and more civilized advanced for them, their abler and more civilized and the country and time. A brief fellow-countrymen of the North are involved in a and cursory survey of existing affairs will, we think, government up to the head of the free governments of the world. This immense population, which lives in subservience to half a million of fellow-citizens, consists of hundreds of thousands of merchants, Concord, and saw the tea shot into the harbor, withmillions of land-owners, innumerable clergy of all denominations, multitudes of other professional adrift from the mother-country.

The survivors of the founders of the Republic believed-we now see how wisely-that the first move in the second revolution was made in 1820. Thoughtless persons wondered at the solemnity of their language; but time is fully justifying it. In 1787, when there was a distribution of lands belonging to Virginia, the establishment of slavery on new territory was prohibited; and nobody called in question the power of the National Congress of that day to impose such a prohibition. During the thirty following years, there was no dispute on the point; and it was with dread and surprise that, in 1819, the venerable statesmen of the Revolution began to apprehend the course which the South is following at at this moment. It was on the occasion of the Missouri Compromise that the doubt was insinuated whether Congress could impose conditions on the admission of new States into the Union. In the 'History of American Compromises,' we find an account of the emotions excited by an anticipation of what we are seeing now :-

'The prohibition of slavery on the distribution of "The prohibition of slavery on the distribution of the Virginia lands in 1787 proves that the power was no matter of doubt at that time; yet it was now contested, in the teeth of as many as survived of the very men who had made the Constitution, and distributed the lands. The conflict was fierce; and it embittered the latter days of the patriots who yet survived – Jefferson, Jay, Adams, Marshall, and indeed all the old political heroes. "From the battle of Bunker Hill to the Treaty of Paris," says Jefferson to Adams, "we never had so oninous a question. I Adams, "we never had so ominous a question. I thank God I shall not live to witness its issue." Again, after the compromise - "This momentous tion, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only—not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral or political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper." Jay wrote—"I concur in the opinion that slavery ought not to be introduced nor permitted in deeper." Jay wrote—"I concur in the opinion that slavery ought not to be introduced nor permitted in any new States; and that it ought to be gradually diminished, and finally abolished, in all of them." The most cautious of politicians, Judge Story, never threw himself into any great public question but once, and this was the occasion. He spoke in public on behalf of the absolute prohibition of slavery, by express Act of Congress, in all the Territories, and against the admission of any new slaveholding State, except on the unalterable condition of the abolition of slavery. He grounded his argument on the Declaration of Independence and on the Constitution of the United States, as well as on the radical principle of Republicanism. When the result was trembling in the balance, and the issue seemed to depend on the votes of six waverers, Judge Story predicted a settlement by compromise—a present yielding to the South on condition that it should be for the last time; this "last time," however, involving the admission of the two waiting States; whose climate and productions afforded an excuse for slavery, to which Missouri could not pretend. A short and pregnant sentence, in a letter of Judge Story's, shows that a new light had begun to break in upon him at Washington, which might make him glad of such a compromise, as a means of gaining time for the preservation of the Union. After relating the extraordinary pretensions of the South, he concludes thus:—"But of this say but little; I will talk about it on my return: but our friends in general are not ripe for a disclosure of the great truths respecting Virginia policy."

For thirty-seven years, the great constitutional question has come up again on all marked occasions. and under many phases, till the present year, when all the conditions of revolution are fulfilled, and there appears to be no escape from the alternative of an overthrow of the original Constitution of the Republic, or its preservation by means of a separation of the States. To this issue the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott seems to have brought the great controversy, which may be briefly thus described

In the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, there is a paragraph which was struck out as unnecessary. It charged George III. with the crime of the slave trade, among the other offences there set forth in solemn order. Mr. Chambers saw this document in the rooms of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia; and he naturally considers it 'the greatest archaeological curiosity that he saw in the country. When that paper was drawn up, slavery existed in all the States : but its abolition was so near and certain in many of them, and the universal dislike of it appeared to be so strong, that even the far-sighted Franklin believed that it would soon be got rid of, with other mischiefs imposed by the connection with England. We have Lafayette's testimony, (given in grief at the bad spirit which had grown up between 1776 and 1830,) that during the revolutionary war, there was no distinction between the blacks and the whiteas soldiers and citizens. Soldiers of the two races bivouncked together, eating out of the same dish, as well as fighting side by side : and in the towns, the free colored men were citizens, in every sense as good as the whites. Even so late as 1814, nearly the same position was held by the black soldiers, as is proved by General Jackson's address to them a few weeks before the battle of New Orleans. 'As sons of freedom,' the General wrote, ' you are called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence for a valorous support,' &c. In a subsequent address, the recognition of the citizenship of the negroes was as ample as possible. When on the banks of the Mobile,' he says, ' I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glories of your white fellow-citizens, I expected much from you, &c. When the Americans began to govern themelves, therefore, and for long after, the condition of the negro race was this: Those who were slaves were rapidly obtaining freedom by the abolition of slavery in State after State; all importation of negroes was forbidden after 1808; and the emancipated slaves became citizens in the fullest sense of the term. While the eradication of slavery was supposed to be thus proceeding in the settled States, the institution was excluded from new territory by express provision, as in the case of the distribution of the Virginia lands, under the compact of 1787

The mischlef and disgrace of the institution were charged upon Great Britain, fairly and sincerely

was more or less reason for the exe

inherited crime up to 1820, when the Missouri Compromise destroyed it, by unnecessarily introduc-ing slavery into the State of Missouri, where it was not justified by circumstance of climate, or any overpowering expediency whatever. Still, it was the practice to speak of slavery as an evil and a disgrace, and to cast the blame of it on England which introduced it, till the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1855, by which the institution was adopted as the substantial policy of the Republic, to the support of which every State of the Union should be pledged. American ambassadors in Europe, and the entertainers of European travellers in the United States, were wont to speak plaintively and deprecatingly of the misfortune they had inherited from the mother-country. But for seven years past-we may say for thirty-seven years past-the excuse has been invalid; and now the nation, if judged by the action of the federal government, proclaims to the world that ' slavery is the corner-stone of the Republic,' as Governor M'Duffie of South Carolina declared it to be, when few had courage to make such an avowal.

It was in a continental or national Congress-the last-that the prohibition to introduce slavery into new territory was passed in 1787; but the acts of that Congress were sanctioned and adopted by the Federal Congress, without dispute or demur, for a long course of years. We have seen how great was the shock to the surviving statesmen of the Revolution when the right of that Congress to rule the conditions of new States was brought into question in 1820. The controversy was suspended by a compromise, which, by excluding slavery from all territory north of a certain line, licensed it in all territory south of that line. Ten years after that compromise, the Abolitionists began to see how fearful were the condition and prospects of their country, if slavery should continue to impoverish the soil of half the States, and to undermine the liberties and corrupt the morals of the whole; and they have worked evotedly, and made the most magnanimous sacrifices, during the intervening quarter of a century, to revolutionize their country by moral agitation, with a steady avoidance of political movement, in order to intercept the last fatal result of a servile war, bringing on a total national overthrow.

Though there were more signs of political disturbance prior to 1850 than we have space to detail -such as the suppression of the right of petition to Congress, the violences inflicted with impunity n the Abolitionists, and the prostitution of the mail service,-there was a sufficient external quiet and decorum preserved to cover up the wounds of the Republic from foreign observation, and to excuse timid or indifferent citizens from appearing to see that any thing was wrong. The warnings of the Abolitionists were troublesome and vexations: the rebukes of Dr. Channing were smiled at as coming from a mere divine, who could be no judge of practical affairs. The legislation of 1850 was a thunderclap to many who had been apathetic before; but its portentous character was not estimated till the broad tokens of revolution were displayed in the leading State of the Union. They might not be recognised as revolution, any more than the pouring out of tea and of blood on a former occasion : but they were something so serious as to rouse and prepare the general mind for the yet more critical manifestations of the present day.

(To be continued.)

From the Montpeller Christian Repository. DISUNION A PLAIN MORAL DUTY. LETTER FROM REV. JEHIEL CLAFLIN. EAST WESTMORELAND, N. H., Oct. 12th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—In the 'Repository' of the 2d inst., in an article from your pen, under the caption of 'Anti-Slavery,' I find some remarks on the dissolution of the 'Union,' which, I think, are justly liable to criticism. You say, you 'do not like the course of Garrison, Phillips and others, in denouncing it, [the Constitution of U. S.] as a whole, as a 'eovenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'' Again you say, 'Wherein the Constitution of the United States recognizes slavery, and makes provision for the surrender of the fugitive slaves, as we believe it does, it is wrong, wicker. And again, you say, 'It [slavery] is an enormous wrong; and for you to analyze a human being would be. for you to enslave a human being would be a damning sin before God and High Heaven.' And again, you say, that the provision of the Constitution, in favor of slavery, 'is wicked, per se.'

Now, if slavery is such a daring sin against God,

and such an intolerable and unendurable outrage and crime against man; if, as John Wesley said, it nies,' and the concentration all this is found in the Constitution, as you ad ask, then, if the Constitution is not, emphatically covenant with death, and an agreement with The words, chattel slavery, are synonymous conceivable crimes and outrages against humanity, not to be tolerated for a moment; and yet, from its familiarity, men speak of it with as much nonchalance as if it were a commercial blunder, on a matter of finance. Some speculate about it as a Institution as coolly as they would about a tariff, or an insurance company. It is this low view of the unuterable wickedness of slavery that blinds the minds of the American people to the true character of the Constitution. You say, 'the Constitution, as a general thing, is a good instrument, and in fa-vor of Right and Liberty.' Admit it, if you please; but is not all this wickedness incorporated with it not all this wickedness incorporated with it you take an oath to support the Cor Haza is a moral difficulty, insurmountable in my In swearing to support it, you swear to ingly so. You say the Constitution, generally, is for Liberty. Suppose it is, does that fact displace or neutralize its wickedness? Would it avail you to be told, if you were thirsty, that the draught of the draught ered was nineteen twentieths pure water, and only no twentieth was deadly poison? Would you as cept such a 'compromise' as that? Would you call him a man of truth, who, in the transaction of important business, should tell you one lie to even tea truths? You would not say, he must lie in everything, to constitute him a liar; so, when the Constitution is denounced as above, it does not follow that the good in it is also denounced. I thi you misapprehend Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips you misappreh Task again, how can you maintain moral consistency, and continue fellowship with 'man-stealers under such a Constitution? You say, amend it.—

But if it is wicked, can you support it as it is till it But if it is wherea, can you support it as it is unit is amended? Could you join an avowed pro-slavery church, and act in good faith and fellowship among them? If not, how then can you be a member of, and a participator in, a pro-slavery government? Our remedy in such cases is, not continued approval, but secession. If it was your mother, or wife, or daughter, that was thus crushed in the dust by itation, would you go for its continu Shavery is a sin, and we are not to stop one mo

ment to calculate what will be the consequence of ceasing to sin against God. We must look at this great question in the light of morality, absolute justice, the requirements of the Gospel of Christ, and the law of the living God, and not from the low stand-point of the financier or speculative poli-tician. We are to 'remember them in bonds as bound with them.' 'If the Lord be God, then follow him.' You say the compromises are not bind-ing on your conscience. Then, I ask, how can you swear to do what you do not intend to do?—for you have no right to make exceptions or reservations. No man would be allowed thus to take the oath.— He must swear to support the whole — its injustice and iniquity, as well as its freedom and equality. 'two masters' in this way, and keep

a clean conscience?

The stupidity, blindness and idolatry of this nation, in regard to the Constitution, are truly surprising. Many men, in their partizan zeal, put it above all that is called God, or that is worshipped. Now, I solemnly aver, that there is nothing in the Constitution of these United States that challenges our generation or respect, beyond what is true, and

The 'Uuion' should not be preserved at the ex-pense of the liberty of one human being. This truth would not be difficult to see, if we ourselves were the victim. It surprises me, verily, to hear so good a man as Gerrit Smith say, that the slave-holder, alias man-stealer, has a moral right to com-pensation, if he ceases his abuse and outrage upon the persons and rights of his equal brothers and sisters, in holding and treating them, not as men and women, but as brutes! and women, but as brutes!

To escape all participation in, and responsibility for, tutional act in every p the sin of slavery. 2. That the slave may be free. little longer, and sec. Yours, fraternally,
Jeniel Clarlin want 'dissolution, as a means, not as an end.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, OCTOBER 30, 1857.

MANIFEST DESTINY' OF THE AMERI-CAN UNION. In THE LIBERATOR, this week, we commence the

republication of a remarkably able and profoundly hilosophical article which appeared in the Westminster Review for July, and which has attracted considerable attention, and elicited a good deal of criticism, (mostly of a spiteful character,) in this country. The New York Evening Post, which assumes to be quasi slaveholding oligarchy. anti-slavery, but which has always exhibited a narrow nd contemptuous spirit towards radical abolitionism, neeringly describes this masterly essay as 'evincing a microscopic diligence in collecting trivial details and gossip,' (!) while 'overrunning with assertions and onings, so grossly at variance with probability and with facts of common knowledge, as to reflect peculiar discredit upon its author, and the respectable the credit of British discernment,' says the Post, 'we cannot but believe that the accumulated misstatements, exaggerations and crude speculations thus jumbled together, are too manifest to impose on the soon to be published in a neat pamphlet by the Amernost credulous'! This sweeping impeachment would excite no sur-

orise, if found in the columns of the New Orleans Delta or the Charleston Mercury; but its appearance in a paper assuming such general championship for the cause of Northern rights against Southern aggression, and affecting such literary dignity and fairness, as does the New York Evening Post, is certainly remarkable. Its bitterness is, doubtless, to be accounted for from the fact, that the Westminster reviewer does not regard the Republican party as competent to do the work of freedom, but recognises in ten righteous men who may yet save the city.' The ing of gratitude.

tending to revolution, and a dissolution of the Union. Because this is not the belief of the Post, it is no contempt; and because the review has a few alight technical errors, which in no wise affect its historical value or philosophical scope, it is not therefore to be spite of the laugh of the incredulous, the hiss of the falsely branded as 'reflecting peculiar discredit upon its author,' or upon 'the respectable periodical in

which it appears.' Whoever may be the author of the review, it is evidently from the pen of one who is not a tyro in American affairs; whose observation of the tremendous struggle which is here going on for the mastery between Freedom and Slavery, is not only diligent and sagacious, but the result of a world-wide interest in the cause of humanity; and whose powers of genin the United States, especially at the North.

to the following:—
1. 1850 is given as the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, instead of 1854. This may have been a typographical error, or simply confounding the year in which the Fugitive Slave Law was passed with that of the repent aforesaid. In either finement should feel obliged to place his mind under the reasoning or conclusions of the writer.

Wise, of Virginia, the paternity of the term 'greasy mechanics,' as applied to Northern artisans by Southern journal. This leads the Post to culogize Southern journel. This leads the Post to culogise the hair-brained Virginian, whose contempt and abuse that we are! how we are shocked by the occasional of the North are boundless, as the last man to damage his popularity (!) by any foolish vulgarity '! The age his popularity (!) by any foolish vulgarity ! The very pink of courtesy is Henry A. Wise, especially Catholic priests! toward free laborers and free institutions!

3. The reviewer supposes that a strong anti-slavery resolution, " that was submitted to the New York Asessentially modified.' cle was written. Even the Post will not pretend that in the Assembly, was not a pregnant fact, and a significant sign of the times.

right of suffrage to the free colored citizens of Iowa, as 'a revolutionary act.' Of course, this is a misupprehension. No distinction of color is known at the ballot-box in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, ing it off, attain a much needed independence—ours in the ballot-box in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, in the color of the color o Vermont, Rhode Island; and in some of the other haughtiness, and stupidly allowed by custom. Who free States, colored citizens are allowed to vote, but with certain unjust restrictions. Each State is competent to determine this matter for itself, and it has the latter is called, în the 'glittering generalities' of no bearing upon the disunion question.

5. The Post makes the reviewer 'gravely assert, as was caused by arsenic, deliberately administered by The reviewer makes no such assertion, but only says, 'By the latest accounts, the conviction that aremic was the agent is becoming universal.' That nals; and up to this hour, the cause of the poisoning names are popularly identified with them, it is stopnames are popularly identified with them, it is stopnames are popularly identified with them.

sion, regards 'slavery as perpetually and every where present as the atmosphere, over the whole area of the United States,'—supposing that, by that decision, 'a

just, and good in it. But with many, the Constitution 'is the end of the law for righteousness.'
We know that slavery is a flagrant sin, a monstrous and colossal wrong and outrage, and all the 'Drod Scott Decisions,' and all the edicts of civilized or barbarous nations, of the past or of the present, can never make it right or just.

I have no wish to impugn the motives of the framers of the Constitution, nor of those who adopted it: but I have a right to sit in judgment on the character of their acts and doings. They sowed the seed, and we are reaping the harvest, and does not the harvest prove the quality of the also reap.'

States regard it (in the language of the Legislature of white and no white and no state of the contrary.' Although that decision does not, in terms, go to the extent stated, yet in spirit and design it is understood by the South to be preparatory to making slave property as the legal age legitimate in one State of the Union as another. For this the South is unitedly contending, though the legitimate in one State of the Union as another. For this the South is unitedly contending, though that decision does not, in terms, go to the extent stated, yet in spirit and design it is understood by the South to be preparatory to making slave property as the legal age of attempting to call the roll of his slaves around Bunker Hill Monument. The various conflicting interpretations put upon the Dred Scott decision, by eminent legal minds and legislative assemblies, indicate the contrary.' Although that decision does not, in terms, go to the extent stated, yet in spirit and design it is understood by the South to be preparatory to making slave property as the legal age of attempting to call the roll of his slaves around Bunker Hill Monument. The various confliction is the legal age.

For this the South is unitedly contending, though Mr. Toombs may still healtate about the expediency of attempting to call the roll of his slaves around Bunker Hill Monument. The various confliction is the legal age.

South also reap.'

The 'Uuion' should not be preserved at the ex
Pennsylvania) as 'a wanten attack on the sovereignty

The 'Uuion' should not be preserved at the ex-States regard it (in the language of the Legislature of of the free States, and an impotent attempt to nullify the established laws of the country.' Two things, at least, are positively settled by that decision :-- first, that colored citizens of the several States are not citizens of the United States, and hence cannot make any appeal to the United States courts for protection; and, condly, that a slave may be carried by his Brother Ballou, if you were President, and the slaves should rise and strike for freedom as did our fathers, the Constitution requires you to use the military force of the nation to shoot them down. Would you do it? If you would not, then how can which white men are bound to respect, and to the nawhich white men are bound to respect, and to the nayou swear to do it, and avoid perjury? We must do right, though the heavens fall.

I am for the 'dissolution of the Union'—1. tutional act in every part of the country. 'Wait a 7. The reviewer considers the Personal Liberty

Bill as placing Massachusetts 'outside of the pale of the Union.' We wish this were strictly true; remotely, it may be. That Bill has been denoun treasonable by the Southern journals—for what is not treason in this country, if it be in antagonism to alsvery? Still, it does nothing more than grant the right of jury trial to any person arrested as a fugitive slave on the soil of Massachusetts; but, to this extent, it is in defiance of the Fugitive Slave Law, which overrides jury trial by a summary process, and also of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is, like every act of opposition to the Slave Power, revolutionary in its tendency; for between freedom and tyranny, what can exist but division conflict, and irreconcileable hostility, to 'the bitter end '? The result of the anti-slavery struggle must be either the dissolution of the Union, or the complete subjugation of the whole North to all the decrees of a

The Westminster review is exceedingly valuable for its skilful grouping together of so many significant incidents, as demonstrating the growth of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, and the increasing alienation between the North and the South; for its clear and just discrimination between genuine abolitionism and geographical free-soilism, and its merited recognition the former as the only reliable element in the land to periodical in which it appears.' This is not all. . For grapple with slavery; and for its comprehensive estimate of the relation of events (trivial indeed to the eye of the careless or superficial) to the grandest revolutionary results. We are glad, therefore, that it ican Anti-Slavery Society.

The Evening Post affects to smile at the idea of there being any symptoms of an approaching dissolution of the Union, and sneeringly refers 'to the pro ceedings of one hundred disunionists in the State of Massachusetts,' as though there were not tens of thousands in the North already united in the sentiment, that the Union is 'a covenant with death' that must be annulled ! For the edification of all who are skeptical on this point, the Westminster reviewer recites the facts in regard to the revolutionary struggle of 1776, and bids them learn a useful lesson in histothe small body of uncompromising abolitionists, the Lexington, what loyalty was expressed by the colo Post, indebted to the labors and sacrifices of that uncompromising band for a large share of its support, and for its ability to confront the Slave Power on any And yet, almost in 'the twinkling of an eye,' how issue, is clearly lacking in magnanimity, to say nothitself considered, the threepenny tax on ten was The Westminster reviewer believes, in regard to the small matter; and so was each separate grievance, of question of slavery in this country, that events are which our fathers complained; but, in the aggregate, the burden became insupportable. It is the extra reason why that paper should treat the reviewer with this new revolution, which is fast culminating to the

VOLUNTARY SERVITUDE.

A Roman Catholic, who, both by taste and profes bor, a Protestant- I hear high praise bestowed upon a novel called Consuelo : and, parti tains many true and beautiful thoughts respecting music, sketches of the lives and characters of some percralization and analysis are of a high order. We sons highly distinguished in that art, and a lofty estiwish it could be read as extensively as there are understandings to be enlightened, or minds to be affected, me that book? The lady thus addressed handed the first volume to her neighbor, assuring him that the Of its 'accumulated misstatements,' the Post refers praise he had heard of it was well deserved, and reicing beforehand in the pleasure which his cultivated mind would receive from its perusal. The next day he came back, not to take the second volume, but to return the first, saying that the Bishop did not ap-

How shameful! that a man of intelligence and re passed with that of she repended not at all affecting the absolute control of a person far less competent than 2. The reviewer erroneously attributes to Gov. himself to select the proper food for it! How shame ful! that in the middle of the nineteenth century, class of men should exist, who can assume and ma tain such control, and thus directly interfere with instances that come to our knowledge of a censorshi

After all, this bondage is merely voluntary. The person above mentioned submitted to the Bishop's sembly at its last session, was adopted; whereas it was That modification may not ever he chooses, he can break this imaginary chain. have taken place, or been known, at the time the artivolume good, and I choose to read the second and the And to remonstrances or threats he can re the presentation of such a resolution, by a committee, ply, at his pleasure, either by a calm repetition of the decision he has made, or by snapping his fingers in the 4. The reviewer treats the proposition, to allow the

Fourth-of-July erators, a sister State, and though 5. The Post makes the reviewer 'gravely assert, as our common Constitution pretends to secure to us an ascertained fact, that the National Hotel malady there the same rights which we enjoy at home, our 'freedom of the press' receives a serious limitation. We cannot receive our Liberator, our Standard, or conviction was openly expressed by Southern jour-nals; and up to this hour, the cause of the poissonium or a letter of friendship to either of the persons whose at the National Hotel remains as much a mystery as ped and burned, or made the instrument of exciting 6. The reviewer, in view of the Dred Scott deci-United States, -supposing that, by that decision, 'a or novel, or the nonce exposed, not merely to the manity, we become at once exposed, not merely to the United States,—supposing trian, of slave-owner may carry his negroes into any State of disapproval of a priest, but to the rage and fury, the Union, and settle them there as slaves, notwith-likely enough to express themselves in insult and violation.

beaten, robbed, tarred-and-feathered, and thrust vio- alone. He frankly made known his position, resigned

to be read and sold in the slaveholding States. Even dom which he sought as his right, and as a necessary if this were a truth instead of a lie, the very expression shows the difference between the atmosphere of freedom and that of slavery. In the few instances in which exception is made, at the South, to the ordinary infringement of slavery upon the rights of Christ. It hardly needs to be said that his fervent white and nominally free men, these exceptions are spirit, his enthusiastic admiration of whatever is most allowed; and the allowance is assumed to be a favor noble and disinterested in human action, met with instead of an insult; and the recipient is expected to many a disappointment, and many a discouragement. be thankful, instead of burning wih righteous indig- It may be that his earnest nature expected too much

post-master, or a chief of patrol, or the chairman of a med by disappointment, nor by the coldness and sel-Vigilance Committee, or the head bully of a Lynch fishness of others,—that he kept to the last his own court, taking upon himself to allow you to buy such high standard of human duty, believing, as God lives, books, subscribe for and receive such newspapers, though his eyes might not see it, that the perfect tri-hang up in your parlor such pictorial illustrations, lend umph of Right over Wrong would come, and the such volumes, and give away such tracts, as you see spirit of Humanity be completely vindicated from all fit! What terms would be too keenly surcastic, what tyrannous and oppressive claims. looks too contemptuous for you to use in telling such a person to mind his own business, and let yours one should especially be named, entitled—' Infallibili-

mission and favor. If the allowance is at once a a second edition of which was published in London gross insult and a shameful infringement of your and Bristol in 1851. It is a work of great power, in the dry?

Imagine further that, at the North, you have done a thing so harmless, according to our ways of thinking, as to give a hungry woman a piece of bread—to that the writer of this came to the city of Bristol, give a night's lodging to a destitute stranger-to be. in search of health from his American home. On the tale of one who had endured great wrong and great Chapel. Entering the plain, but spacious building, suffering; and then imagine an utter stranger-who and mingling with the large congregation, he was may bear the aspect either of a swearing, brawling, conducted to a seat. Very soon, the pulpit was occupied by a gentleman, seemingly somewhat past the gentleman—a self-constituted spy, judge and executy, whether you did any one of the things above men- manner, his full and rich voice, the elevated characbe greater at such impertinent arrogance?

they should join in overwhelming you with reproaches—that they should lay hands upon your person, seize your keys and papers, search your trunks and apartments, carry off such of your property as they wished, and then spaces fully akin. Let us the should be a successfully akin. Let us the should and then spaces fully akin. Let us the should should be successfully akin. Let us the successfully akin. Let us the should be successfully akin. Let ould unanimously side with your assailant—that life. they wished, and then successfully claim, before the with Mr. Armstrong (after the brief one on Sunday.) pel you from the town, as a convicted incendiary !

vanced towards reform venture to propose nothing granted, the rights of the North and of man may

may be overthrown, if the subjugated ones can mus-ter spirit, energy and perseverance enough to use the means. But the poet has truly told us-

If this Northern people were not corrupted as well taken place. as enthralled, if they did not basely hug their chain, for fancied profit or convenience, they might at once brilliant. He was active and zealous in inquiry, keen shame eclipsed by that glory.

can only postpone this work, not prevent it !- c. K. W.

REV. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

makes it an imperative duty to record our sense of and searching inquiry.

*Resolved, That this State will not allow slavery within its borders, in any form, or under any pretence, for any time, however short, LET THE CONSELquences for any time, however short, l

beaton, robbed, tarred-and-feathered, and thrust vio-lently out of the territory, not only could no redress be obtained at law, but similar violence would assail the legal agent who should venture to enter a suit in our behalf.

It is said that Uncle Tom's Cabin is allowed openly

alone. He frankly made known his position, resigned his post, and gave up all connection with the English this rejection of the doctrine of the Trinity naturally led him towards the Unitarian body; with which he subsequently connected himself, believing that he should find there not only the spiritual freeof human weakness. But he has left this noble and Imagine, if you can, at the North, a Governor, or a glorious example,-that his own faith was never dim

the later than the later of person of the later of person of the later of person of later of person of later of person of later of person of later rights, what must the prohibition be? If these thoroughness, and boldness; in which the absolute things happen in the green tree, what shall be done, and perfect Right of Private Judgment is maintained, against both Catholic and Protestant controvertists,

point out to a traveller his best and nearest road-to England, a stranger to every person in it, a wanderer stow a useful book upon one who is athirst for knowl- following morning, he sought out the place which the edge-to teach an ignorant child the alphabet-or to venerable name of LANT CARPENTER had long made with interest and respond with sympathy to the interesting, nay, sacred to him, the Lewin's Mead ner over you-demanding, with an air of authori- ty, and of very preposeessing appearance. His whole tioned-why you did it-how you daved do it-wheth- ter of the devotional service, and the powerful diser you have been in the habit of doing such things course, in which the preacher eloquently and conwho your accomplices are! and then tell me vincingly showed how much a true understanding of whether your astonishment or your indignation would God depends upon a sincere love of Him, all tended be greater at such impertinent arrogance?

But our suppositions have not yet come up to the

A self-introduction took place, after the close of the reality of the case we are considering. Imagine further, that, when you have treated these insolent in- sponse from Mr. Armstrong-for he it was; and thus terrogatories, and this unwarrantable assumption of the way was opened for an acquaintance which afterauthority, with the silent contempt or indignant re- wards became a warm friendship, and led to a corresbuke which you find most suitable, the bystanders pondence which was maintained to the close of his

munity, the praise of vigilant guardians of the which took place on Monday at his own house,—nothoublic welfare, and consign you to prison, or violently ing as yet having passed between us on the subject of Slavery in America, -one of the first inquiries which This last is a state of things which even imagina- he made was to this effect: 'Why is it that, of all on will hardly allow you to figure as existing at the others, the Unitarian ministers in your country seem North; but, at the South, and throughout the slave-holding States, this is the natural, normal and customary condition of society. To this complexion eral terms, that I had found it very difficult to find a they have come, and here they have determined, by satisfactory answer, myself, to the question. Without amation, to remain. These are the manners and much noticing my roply, he went on to say- 'I was orals which they wish to extend into Kansas, Ne- reading, not a great while since, in one of your braska, Oregon, Minnesota, Washington and Utah
Territories; and such progress have they made towards this infamous end, and so far have they cor- of the ministers present called attention to the subject upted this guilty nation towards complete acquies of Slavery, and desired the Conference to take some ee in their will, that those among the popular action about it; but it seemed there was hardly a perparties and the popular sects who are farthest ad- son to second the movement, and so many to object to it, that nothing was done.' 'To what meeting do better than compromise, to ask no more than the you refer?' I said, springing to my feet, and warming withholding of this reign of terror from regions now nominally free, or trembling in the balance between freedom and slavery, and to consent that, this being Massachusetts?' 'I do not remember the place,' he where remain trampled under foot as at present, replied, 'but I have the magazine, and can readily Yet another statement is required to complete the ascertain.' Producing the pamphlet, he found that it picture of the degradation of these Northern and was the Worcester Convention to which he had refer-Western States which falsely call themselves free.

For every evil there exists a remedy. Even slavery may be exert from the exists a remedy. Even slavery and introduced the subject of Slavery, was the identical content of the subject of Slavery, was the identical content of the subject of Slavery. cidence, and made all the more pleasant by being so completely unlooked for. This was the best introduction, of each to the other, which could possibly have

Mr. Armstrong's mind was at once vigorous and throw it off, and stand redeemed, regenerated, disen- in apprehension, and having that warmth of heart thralled'; if even Massachusetts had virtue enough withal so characteristic of his native country, and to embrace the golden opportunity that is now within which has so great a charm in a truly intelligent, reher reach, and separate Henself from slavery, and fined, and conscientious person. To such a man, no thus throw off the disgrace, and danger, and respon- question of Justice and Right, no vital interest of Husibility which inevitably attend connivance with it, she might gloriously complete the work which Hanterest. It was sure to find in him attention, and a cock and the Adamses left unfinished, draw to her thorough and willing investigation. Many slow and standard the States that waited for its unfolding in cautious people were wont to think that his zeal outthe first revolution, and stand henceforth in a new ran his judgment, and led him too far. But it was and nobler Northern Republic, primus interpares, the only too far for them to follow; it was not too far for first in honor as in valor, even her past and present a true, just, and safe solution of the difficulties in hame eclipsed by that glory.

But instead of this, only a minority yet venture to judgment, however cool, fail to admire and approve ropose, or even think of, this ultimate remedy; and the conclusions to which Mr. Armstrong usually mass of the people, even in Massachusetts, so little appreciate the things that belong to their peace, were of inestimable value in arousing timid and as to reject this only visible way of salvation, and stig-distrustful natures, in awakening hope in those who matize the true friends who have brought it to their were almost despairing, and in making the arduous way seem possible and practicable. God be thanked, God be thanked that the want of a present majority who scatters such living and carnest natures in our path! They kindle many a feeble spark into a bright flame, and spread widely abroad that large, unselfish and generous spirit, which alone has nerve to grapof BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

ple with the giant crimes of society, and which alone
the recent death of this gentleman has been anis able to endure unto the end. sounced in the English and American papers. Though It is needless to say that the Anti-Slavery cause is

his health has been known to be failing, for a year and this country, in its largest, broadest sense, was very ore past, no apprehensions were felt by his friends near to the heart and mind of such a man as Gronos on this side of the water that the termination of his ARMSTRONG. From his first knowledge of it, to his earthly course was immediately at hand, and the latest day, it commanded his entire regard, and retidings of his decease consequently come with all the ceived the devotion of his best powers. His numerforce of an entirely unexpected event. His loss, not ous letters to American correspondents afford the only in a private but a public view, is a great one. amplest proof of this. Every fresh aspect of the The cause of Human Freedom and Justice, and every question—every move of the Slave Power, however generous, liberal, and humane movement, loses in him dunning and specious—every gleam of light on Free-a disinterested, carnest and very able friend. Some tribute, however poor and imperfect, to the ful eye, and he gave forth the words of cheer or warnmemory of this excellent man, it is both our duty ing, as each were needed. The anti-slavery journals and our wish to offer. Friendship calls for it; and of this country have often been enriched by extracts the conviction, deeply impressed, that the world-wide from his letters; and American visitors to Great Brit. cause of Individual and National Liberty has had ain,—and especially elerical visitors,—coming within very few friends more zealons and faithful than he, his knowledge, never escaped the power of his keen

his worth, our grateful reverence for his character, and our blessings on his memory.

Mr. Armstrong was a native of Ireland, if we misto the cause of Human Freedom on the part of emtake not, and at the time of his death must have been inent and influential persons. He would allow r near to seventy years of age. He was educated in such case to go unrebuked. If no other person was the communion of the Church of England, and after found to discharge this duty, he would himself speak the usual preparatory study became a clergyman of the word. In such cases, a manly and cloquent letand for a time was Rector of the church ter from George Armstrong of Bristol would be quite at Bangor, near Belfast, Ireland. His further inqui- sure to appear in some influential London journal, ries and studies led him first to doubt, and then to re- wherever else he thought he should reach the most ject as unscriptural, unreasonable, and untenable, needed and appropriate audience,—and the force of many of the doctrines of that Church. His mind his logic and his appeals it was impossible not to feel.

England. His own true heart led him to place the nost entire confidence in Kossuth's high principle an integrity. Nevertheless, when he learned Kossuth intention to visit the United States, the multitude wreeked anti-slavery characters of Europeans who had preceded him thither came full before him, and he was moved to address to Kossuth a letter, of most respectful friendship, wherein he sought to put him on his guard against the insidious influer which would inevitably be brought to bear upon him in this country, with all their strength, in order to seduce him from his allegiance to that Spirit of Liberty, which he had hitherto so bravely, and apparently so sincerely, served. Well would it have been for that now fallen man, had he taken heed to the counsels of his Bristol friend, and nerved his own spirit with the strength which that friend's wisdom would have imparted. The keenest grief came over that friend, when he could no longer shut his eyes to the evidences of Kossuth's wretched truckling the slaveholding despots of the Southern United States, and to their more guilty defenders and apologists of the North.

And now, for the second time within a short period, has the cause of American Anti-Slavery to lament the removal of a strong pillar and support, in one and the same distant city,-Bristol.

No two men, in constitution and tem could be less alike than JOHN BISHOP ESTLIN and GEORGE ARMSTRONG. While the latter had all the arder and warmth of the Irish character, the former was as strikingly marked by the cautious, cool delib eration of the Englishman. Yet, Christians both, men of rare gifts, of cultivated intellect, with true hearts in their bosoms, the cause of American Anti-Slavery commended itself alike and equally to both With mutual regard and friendship, they labored for it together, and each to the other rendered, with cheerful willingness, his tribute of respect and affect tion. Seldom has any human cause lost two such friends from one spot of earth; for it is seldom that two men so highly and largely gifted are thus peculiarly united. But they are not lost to us, nor to our cause. Their memory will ever be a lesson, a motive, and an incentive, to all who truly labor for the downfall of wreng. This brief notice may be concluded with the fol-

lowing passage from a recent letter of a gentleman in Bristol to a friend in this country :-'Perhaps, before this reaches you, you will, by

ome other means, have learned that our good and much-respected friend Mr. Armstrong is freed from his sufferings. He died on Thursday morning, August 6th, about 5 o'clock, calmly, peacefully, leaning his head on his wife's shoulder, its earthly pillow for the last time. Where are now all the genius, and the talent, and the eloquence, and the scorn against mean ness and wrong, which have electrified so many minds and touched so many hearts? There can be no annihilation of such gifts, for which a worthier sphere must have opened ! '-s. M., JR.

STATE ELECTION. The State Election in Massa. chusetts takes place on Tuesday next, Nov. 2. The candidates for Governor are-Nathaniel P. Banks, Republican; Caleb Swan, 'Straight-Out Republican'; Henry J. Gardner, American, Hunker, Pro-Slavery; Erastus D. Beach, Border-Ruffian, Satanje Democracy. It is an election in which we have taken very little interest. The re-election of Gov. Gardner-the unscrupulous demagogue-the contemner the voice of the people of Massachusetts, as expressed through two successive Legislatures, for the remova of the slave-catcher Judge Loring from office—the ca emy of the Personal Liberty Bill, because it grant the right of jury trial to such as are claimed to be fu gitive slaves in this State-the official insulter of the clergy of the Commonwealth, in his Fast day proch mation, because they dared to raise their vo gainst some of the damning deeds of the Slave Powe -would elicit shouts of joy throughout Hunkerdon and bring the deepest disgrace upon the old Bay State. But he will in all probability be distanced by Mr. Banks.

POLITICAL MEETING IN WAND SIX. Another spirited demonstration was made last Monday evening by colored voters and others favorable to the election of Nathaniel P. Banks for Governor. Among the speakers were Charles W. Slack, Albert J. Wright, John A. Andrew, S. P. Hanscom, Dr. W. F. Channing, Thomas J. Marsh, Rev. Mr. Hanson, Robert Johnson, et al.

In response to a general request from the public. and a special invitation from Judge Russell, Hon Auson Burlingame, Hon. L. M. Barker, Otis Clapp, harles R. Train, Esq., Dr. Benj. H. West, Hon. Henry Wilson, and others, Dr. JOHN S. ROCK wil repeat his lecture on the 'Ancient and Modern Tribes and Nations in Africa-the Lights and Shadows of their Character,' in Chapman Hall, on next Thursday evening, November 5, at half-past 7 o'clock.

James Rednath, the former Kansas corres ent of the Missouri Democrat, and the most reliable historian of events in Kansas during the border warn is about to commence the publication of an illustra paper at Doniphan, Kansas, to be called 'The Cra ader of Freedom.' It will give portraits from life of the Kansas celebrities, both the ruffian and the Free State heroes, and a graphic history of the civil war It will be a valuable addition to the newspaper liters-

Charles Mackay, the popular song writer, and ne of the editors of the London Illustrated News, is among the passengers who arrived in the Asia. E visits this country, says the European Times, 'with a view of surveying the numberless objects of interes presented by the Western world; especially the laws nd institutions of the American Republic, and their influence on the political and social development of a great country.' Let him be warmly welcomed.

THE MALIGNANT SOUTH. The Washington spondent of the New York Tribune says :-

· It is an indication of the sectional venom fills the natives of that little pepperpot, nn, that they gloat over the calamity of cial North with unalloyed joy. In a c by the Bank of South Car after the example of the Philadelphia banks treases of that portion of the Northern popular prived of business furnish a theme of self-extion. The writers recur to the sectional epolitical issues as a pretext for asserting South will be exempt from the sufferings will affect the North. They evidently regard others to regard, the crash and disaster in others to regard, the crash and disaster in States as a judgment upon them for opposing Here are some facts which indicate that the board

ng South will soon be humbled :-The Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise says that I gro property has depreciated at least twenty-him ent. in that district within a month past. auses have combined to lower the price. The pant in the financial market, and the consequent fall in the price of cotton, have contributed in a great most

to produce the depreciation of negro property. The Galveston Civillan, of the 19th inst., 23

review of the market, remarks: and suffered a heavy declins, while the market is nearly idle, for the want of available funds to operate any price. Middling cotton, which was in some instances held up for 16 cents in this market two were since, could not now be cashed at over 134, and priced at that or even a lower rate. Cotton has shared the fate of all other cor

Anthony Burns, the fugitive, whose resp are in Boston produced such an excitement a fee years since, is now a student in the Fairmount The logical Seminary, near Cincinnati. He has been studying a year or so past at Oberlin.

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After attending the New York State Fair at Buffalo, on the 9th instant, and lecturing in the Rev. Dr. Prime's church, on Sunday evening the 11th, I visited Cataraugus county, and held meetings at Bagdad and Cataraugus, where I had large audiences. From the latter place I made my way to Girard, a village in one of the extreme counties in Western Pennsylvania, where Miss Anthony, Mr. Powell and myself were to attend a Convention. For want of interest in Girard, our friends changed the arrangements, and advertised us to lecture in separate places, which, upon the whole, worked well, for we found crowded houses and willing listeners in all of the gatherings. The strictest atten-tion was paid to the most radical doctrines upon the Government and the Church. Although settled several years, this seems a comparatively new country, the log cabins of the early settlers still being occupied. To a New Englander, this part of our 'glarious Union' appears very strange. The people are generally kind and hospitable, but wonderfully green. But the oddest feature in our meetings is the swarms of little ones. O, the children! I never beheld so many babies in so short a time, since the commencement of my anti-slavery labors. At one meeting last week, I counted thenly-seven babies in their mothers' arms or in their laps. And such music I never before heard. Take an untuned piano, a cornstalk fiddle, a Swiss hurdygurdy, and a Scotchman with his bag-pipes, put then all in one room, and set them agoing, and you will have but a faint idea of the juvenile concert we had that evening. I waited till a late hour before commencing the meeting, with the hope that the little ones would stop; but I waited in vain. After being reminded by the dusty clock on the wall that it was ten minutes past seven, I counted five babies, whose open mouths were sending forth delicious music, and then commenced my lecture. I raised my voice to the highest note, and the little ones and I had it, which and tother,' for some time. At last, I wis about giving it up as a bad job, when an elderly gentheman near me said, 'Keep on, sir, the babies will get tired by and bye, and will go to sleep.' This encouraged me, and I continued with renewed vigor; and sure enough, a half an hour more, and I realized the advice of the old man; for, as the clock struck 8 I found the babies all asleep, and I master of the field. It is astonishing how little the people out here are disturbed by the noise of the children; but I presume they have become used to it. Mr. Isaac Brooks, one of the most devoted friends

of freedom in this section, met us at Lockport, and took Mr. Powell and Miss Anthony to Linesville, some twenty-five miles, while I remained and lectured a second time. We could not have wished for a more enthusiastic or better atteneded meeting than we had at Linesville. The place of meeting was a double school-house, with the partition opened, and the two rooms thrown into one. The Baptist church, the only religious building in the town, was shut against us The Convention commenced on Saturday morning, and continued till Sunday night at half past 10, and was addressed by Miss Anthony, Mr. Powell and myself. Unfortunately for the cause, Mr. Powell was indis posed, having taken a severe cold, which threatens to be serious. Nevertheless, he did good service, and the Convention was one of the best of the series. The Church, the Repúblican party and the Union claimed most of our attention. The Republicans in Pennsylvania are less anti-slavery than in any of the places I have yet visited. Mr. Wilmot, in a speech made at Erie just before the election, said—'The Democrats call us an abolition party, but I hurl the foul slander back into their teeth.' We find but little difficulty in most places about getting up meetings. The better portion of politicians of the Republican or Free Soil tamp attend our Conventions, and some help in getting up meetings. While I write, two or three Republicans are in the adjoining room, arranging for fuare lectures in other towns.

At Linesville, we found another large crop of chil-

dren. The scene on Sunday beggars description. The house where we held the meeting was jammed in every part, except a small space in the centre of the room, where there were no seats. On their mothers laps lay a dozen or two babies, while five or six who were old enough to run alone were let loose on the unscated spot on the floor. The latter were supplied with various articles to keep them quiet. One had its father's cane; a second a tin horn; a third its mother's bonnet; and a fourth its father's jacknife. One little boy, seven or eight years old, was lying on the floor, nibbling at his younger brother's toes, while the latter lay in its mother's arms, nibbling at something more substantial. One bright-eved boy was chasing a dog about the floor; while another, with two caps on his head, was sailing about to the amusement of the other little ones. In different sections of the room were children standing on the tops of the desks, or hanging around their fathers' or mothers necks. At this juncture, the house looked as if Barnum's baby show had adjourned to our meeting. Miss Anthony seemed very much amused at a little woman in a pink bloomer, seated on the front bench, with her feet, not long enough to reach the floor, hanging down, while a child a few weeks old, in her arms, nibbled away at its dinner.

O, the noise! I will not attempt to describe it Suffice it to say, that some babies were crowing, some crying, and some snoring, while mothers were resorting to all sorts of means to keep their babies quiet. One was throwing her child up, and catching it; another patting her foot, and another singing 'bi-lohaby.' You may guess how difficult it was to be heard in such an assembly. My head aches now, from the great exertion that I made to be heard above the noise of the children. And poor Powell, I pitied him, from the bottom of my heart, for he had not strength to speak to a still audience, to say nothing of such a noisy one as this; and while he was speaking, if to make the scene more ridiculous, a tall, brawny man walked in, and, the benches being full, seated himself on the stove, which he thought had no fire in it .- but he soon found it too peppery for comfort. Just then, a child tumbled from the top of one of the desks, and Mr. Powell made his bow and retired. But they give us 'rice pudding out here for breakfast, and that gives me strength to meet the ba-

We are to hold meetings at Albion, Lockport, Co-Beautville, and one other place, the name of which I have forgotten, and then we go to Painesville. The People here are all alive for the Cleveland Convention, and we anticipate a large gathering and a glori-

Yours, truly, W. W. BROWN. Linesville, Oct. 20, 1857.

DISUNION CONVENTION AT CLEVE-

LAND.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

Trumpet the truth, that this Convention was a great and perfectly overwhelming success-more a success

then it ever could have been, had it actually been held. Its not being held was of itself an infinitely onger argument in favor of Disunion than all the reasons that could have been alleged in all the speeches put together. In the last analysis, slavery clone prevented that Convention from being held. It is the South that is bankrupt, and not the North. And if the Government was, in part, at the bottom of the whole, yet slavery was the omnipresent vice of that Government. There possibly could not be such a revulsion throughout the North, were it not for its union with the South; and, on the other hand, so long as that union exists, there always will be such

Yours, for making a clear end of the Union, Elyria, (Ohio,) October, 1867.

THE PRES IN RESTUCKY.

We publish with pleasure the following corresponding to the enterprise which Wm. L. Dailey of Kentzky, has with a number and an aprentice in relation to the enterprise which Wm. L. Dailey of Kentzky, has with a number and in the theory of the control of the liberty in the control of the private of accounted with a running the people that they raubed from a darming the people that they raubed from a darming the people that they raubed from a darming the people that they raubed from their boars. In the thought the columns of the private of a control, and a control, and a control, and the private of a control, and a control of the active of ed June 24, also a letter from your daughter, of the 20th ult., which awakened the liveliest emotions of admiration and esteem in our besoms. Father, mother and children, even the little ones, toiling amid obloquy, reprosen, and savage foes, to redeem their noble State from the dreadful sin and curse of slavery! Mortgaging the homestead, working till midnight, practising the most rigid economy, making your house at cinded where the weapons of truth must be defended by the weapons of death; and that not for the sake of praise, but to honor God, to save slaves and slaveholders, and whipe from Kentucky its foulest blot and shame. That noble wife and mother, with worn fingers and wearied limbs, is worthy the man who perish so much; and those children are greater than the sons and daughters of Sparta or Rome. Such heroism shall not go unrewarded.

I have been ranked among the friends of freedom for the last twenty-five years, had the honor of presiding over the first anti-slavery society ever formed in New York State, have lectured in that State, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, suffered some by persecution and coldness of friends, but O! I feel ashamed of all have done and suffered.

May you and yours be sustained and kept safely! Learn to look to a higher source than man. God will raise up friends for you if you trust in him, for the cause which you advocate is his, and must triumph. Let not the threats and malice and slanders of toes disturb you, or lead you to say or do aught that is wrong. The ordeal in which you are placed is a licry ordeal. May you come forth unscathed and triumphant!

I write these words of cheer and counsel, having no acquaintance with you, except by reputation, and never having seen a number of your paper. I am persuaded that your condition, trials and self-sacrifices are not fully known to the friends of freedom at the North. Should you see fit to continue the copies of your paper, as above indicated, six months or a year, it might be the means of gathering other friends to your enterprise.

a period of no less that twenty-six years. Mr. Congdon was aged fifty-seven years and eleven months.—
He was a gentieman of exact probity, plain and unassuming address, of a highly cultivated mind, and well acquainted with literature and science. He was also devoted to benevolent and charitable enterprises, and a most conscieutious man. Such men are rare, and their loss creates a void not readily filled. His health has been for some time declining.—New Bedford Mercury, 27th

Henry Shaw, once a very prominent Massachusetts politician, died at Peckskill, N. Y., on the 17th inst., at the age of 60. Nearly forty years ago he was a member of Congress, with apparently a brilliant career before him, but all his prospects were blasted by the support which he gave to the pro-slavery party at the time of the Missouri contest, 1820-21. In common with most Northern men who then three wheir influence on the side of the South, he was ruined and though he was sometimes in office afterwards, it was never in high office, such as was equal to his talents. But for the error which he then made, he would probably have risen high in the councils of the State and the nation, as his intellect was great, his character pure, and his knowledge extensive. He resided for a great part of his life at Lanesboro', Berkshire county, where his remains were buried on the 20th, his funeral being numerously attended.

How IT IS Welcomed. Now that the power of the property of the surprise of the probably discreted the residued the relation of the law.

PRENTICE'S LAST. As to the Democratic party, they know how the land lies on this slavery question.

—Louisville Democrat.

was a gentleman of exact probity, plain and unasses of the means of gathering other friends to your enterprise.

Please acknowledge this on its receipt, and believe me, although a stranger, your friend and brother in the cause of humanity,

HIRAM FOOTE.

Death of an Estermed Citizen. One of our best known and most widely esteemed citizens died yesterday, recommending a withdrawal from the General Assembly, in consequence of the action of that body on the slavery question. The vote was 32 against 3. The nays were Messrs. Sunderland and Haskell of Washington, and Dumning of Baltimore. The Synod adopted resolutions approving the resolutions adopted by a portion of the Church which place he had held since the establishment of the bank, a period of no less that twenty-six years. Mr. Congdon was aged fifty-seven years and eleven months. He was a gentleman of exact probity, plain and unassembly, in the case of the Church which all yeo-operate in the organization of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, to meet at Knoxville, Tenn.

How it is Welcomed. Now that the power of slavery has awed the Tract Society into silence, the Richmond South says that the circular announcing that humiliating fact is a mere trick to 'coax the South out of its sulky humor.'

Senator Sunner. Mr. Hague, of Albany, who is now in Europe, thus speaks respecting the state of Mr. Summer's health:—'He converses without the slightest degree of that nervousness which one might expect after reading the paragraphs in the newspapers. I doubt whether his health was over much better; he looks remarkably well. He was on his way from Ayona to Turin, and thence over the great St. Bernard into France again, having been in Switzerland a week or two.'

Yesterday, an occurrence took place of a character painfully reminding one of scenes that have too frequently diagraced the city of Washington.

Mr. Loomis, a teacher of one of the principal private schools in this city, found it necessary to correct one his pupils. The father who is an officer of high rank in the army, and lately connected with the Mexican boundary survey, proceeded to the school-house after the return of his son, and after pouring forth a torrent of profanity and abusive epithets, struck the teacher a severe blow on the head with a heavy cane. What adds to the enormity of the offence is the fact that the teacher received the abuse without a word of required.

Loomis na teacher of one of the principal private schools in this city, found it necessary to correct one of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is an officer of his pupils. The father who is

from Avona to Turia, and thence over the great is. Bernard into France again, having been in Switzer-liand a week or two.

Hour Place or States. On the 13th inst., a large sale of slaves took place at Clarksville, Va. The entire number sold was forty-one, among them four so far advanced in age as scarcely to bring any thing, and thirteen children, varying in age from three months to eight years. Nevertheless, the whole number sold at the extraordinary average of \$729.40. Or \$1,000 and thirteen children, varying in age from three months to eight years. Nevertheless, the whole number sold at the extraordinary average of \$729.40. Or \$1,000 and have the performance of the sold of the s

PRENTICE'S LAST. As to the Democratic party, they know how the land lies on this slavery question.—Louisville Democrat.

Yes, and the land knows how the Democratic party lies on this slavery question.—Louisville Journal.

Escape of Negroes.—The Norfolk Heraid of Wednersday says:—Between Saturday night and Monday merning last, two aluable negro men belonging to desceed \$36,858°. How very consoling to Christian philanthropy! How exceedingly fortunate that the four or five other negroes of different owners, made their escape from Portsmouth, Va., to the North, via the Underground Railroad.

From Kansas.—The Quindare correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives full returns of the election in Kansas, from which it appears that there is a complete of that Society, Rev. F. W. Porter, is a defaulter 'to an amount believed and eighty-three dallare'? 'Believed not to exceed \$36,858°. How very consoling to Christian philanthropy! How exceedingly fortunate that the reversed rascal did not succeed in robbing the Society of a larger sum! We hope that those accustomed to contribute to the funds of this institution will feel duly grateful for the information that no more than the Underground Railroad.

The Houseless.—The number of persons accommodated with lodgings in the different station-houses of the city on Saturday night was 258—an unusually large number for the present season. The increase is probably owing to the fact of multitudes having been thrown out of employment by the financial revulsion of the past month.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Slavery Society, in awakening the whole country, through its newspapers, books and various agencies, to the necessity of extinguishing slavery.

Our principle is too well known to need more than a mere statement. It is, immediate, unconditional means, from a growing conviction of the justice

To It is estimated that 40,000 people, of both sexes, adults and minors, are now out of employment in Philadelphia, and 30,000 in New York.

The specie in the Boston banks is \$2,888,100—an increase since suspension of \$527,100.

Decline of Prices.—A ship arrived at Boston, the other day, with 2700 bbls. of flour, that cost in New Orleans \$9, and the best offer they can now get for it is \$4.50. The remainder of her cargo consists of cot-

The Tobacco Interest.—It is stated that, within a week, protested drafts to the amount of \$100,000 have been returned on the tobacconists of Richmond, by the tobacconists of New York.

The New York Independent's list of failures and suspensions this week, gives the names of more than one hundred and sixty individuals and firms— the largest yet. Some of them have suspended for millions of dollars.

The Agricultural Fair .- The total receipts of the late Fair in Boston were but about \$6000, while the expenses ran up to between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

**Medical men killed in her services in the late war at 382. Of these, ten were Americans.

We do not make this appeal in a sectional spirit as Northern-born, interfering with matters that do not concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgment

The Constitutional Convention of Kansas is now in session. The important question is, whether the Constitution shall be submitted to the people for liable to ruinous fine and crushing imprisonment, as

Catharine Hayes, the singer, was married in London to Mr. Bushnell, of New York.

London to Mr. Bushnell, of New York.

The Transcript says that the atmosphere was remarkably clear on the afternoon of Sunday the 18th inst. From Powbw Hill, Amesbury, near the line of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the dome of Mount Washington, about a hundred and ten miles distant, was very distinctly seen, while Monadnock, Wachusett, Kearsarge and other noted mountains, stood out with great clearnoss of outline. The ocean view was also very grand, and the Atlantic could be seen from Cape Ann to Boon Island, Me. So extended a range of vision is rarely experienced.

**Pour friends in Europe will not fail to take notice that the Baznar is to open a seech carlier than usual.

**Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. Chapman, 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to the other members of the Committee, at their respective homes.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LOUISA LOUISA.

Col. Benton, - The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, under date of Oct.

21, says:—

'Col. Benton has recommenced work. He is now engaged in the preparation of a Review of the decision of the Supreme Court, attempting to overthrow the Missouri Compromise. He says it is appropriate for him, as the last survivor of the struggle and the crisis which ended with the adoption of that great measure of statesmanship, to vindicate the memory and the patriotism of the men who accomplished it.'

Railroad Damages.—The widow of Mr. Secod, who was one of the killed at the terrible railroad accident at the Desjardines Bridge, Canada West, last spring, has recovered damages to the amount of \$12,000 against the Great Western Railroad Company—\$1200 to the widow, and \$3200 each to three children.

From Kansas.—The Quindare correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives full returns of the election in Kansas, from which it appears that there is a complete 'Free State triumph.' The election of Parrott is confirmed, and the Legislature stands as follows:—Council—Republicans, 9; Pro-slavery, 4; Republican majority, 6. House of Representatives—Republican, 27; Pro-slavery, 12; Republican majority, 15. Republican majority on joint ballot, 20.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned again call on all interested in their cause,—the cause of Freedom, so deeply important, not only to the three millions of American slaves, but to the American nation and to entire humanity,—for immediate aid, by contributions of money and materials, and by purchase at the next Bazaar; to be open-

ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER.

Contributions of money at the present time will enable members of the Committee now in Europe to add to the attractions of the exhibition still further, and, in consequence, to increase the funds; which are to be expended, as heretofore, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, in awakening the whole country,

Hauling up Whaleships.—The New Bedford Mercury 'learns that out of twenty-eight whale ships now in port, eighteen of them will be hauled up in dock during the winter, and their relitting delayed until the ensuing spring. This course has been reluctantly adopted by their owners, in consequence of the financial pressure, and the present high rates of nearly all articles of outfit. A Prophet.—The New York Herald of Oct. 13th, in an editorial, assured its readers of the safe condition of the New York banks, and that they were allowed to stand the full pressure of the panie. Before midinight of Oct. 13th, every bank had gone down but one!

The New York Herald of Oct. 13th, every bank had gone down but one!

The New York Herald of Oct. 13th, every bank had gone down but one! the greater advantages of free labor,-by humane feelings creating a preference for its products.

What we ask of the citizens around us, just What we ask of the citizens around us, just herst, N. H., the jail there has been filled to overflowing with persons charged with petty thefts: a melancholy illustration of the old adage, that idleness is the mother of crime. in their own case, and to sustain the primary cause of whatever Anti-Slavery effects they observe and desire

Let those who labor for an Anti-Slavery national and State administration, furnish voters with the only sufficient motive to any Anti-Slavery effort, by working with us, so to excite the love of liberty, that every man shall take the risk of trampling down slavery wherever it meets him.

Let them that pity the hunted fugitive, who sees ton, that will not bring within six cents per pound of its first cost. The total depreciation of the cargo is \$40,000. Thus many a fortune is swept away.

The total depreciation of the cargo is base function by the great organic law of his country, take the means most effectual to turn the betray. try, take the means most effectual to turn the betrayer into the protector, by helping us every where to awaken a stronger sentiment than compassion for the millions who cannot fly: of whose case it was so truly said by a New England poet of the earlier time, before school-books were expurgated by slavery— 'Their wrongs compassion cannot speak.'

Let all take warning to co-operate with us, from those earlier days when slavery, instead of dying out, as was prophesied, began to grow stronger, because there was then no such fountain head of moral power as we commend to the attention of the whole land to-day

concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgment The American Sculptor, Mr. Thomas Craw-ford, died in London on the 10th inst., at the age of cause, desiring to communicate them to others. We have all been connected personally with the system of The total value of Virginia, as shown by the slavery. One has known the evil power of its money recent returns of the assessor, is \$214,000,000.

1. M. Gustave Planche, a distinguished French critic, if not, indeed, the most distinguished of his order in the contemporaneous literature of France, died at Paris on September 18th. Saratogo, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, who has been sick at the United States Hotel for two months, died this morning. slaves, driven from us by the operation of laws from Liberal Subscriptions.—About \$30,000 have been subscribed among the Methodists in Boston, to aid in rebuilding the Wilbraham Seminary, which was burned a week or two since. The sum needed is \$80,000 have been deep time of the sum o

A large stone was thrown at a passing train on THE LIBERTY BELL will be published as the Eastern Counties Railway, Eng., and struck Prof.
Rogers of Boston in the face, and broke his jaw bone.

LOUISA LORING, L. MARIA CHILD. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL PRANCES MARY ROBBINS. HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, MARY WILLEY. ABBY FRANCIS. ANNA SHAW GREENE, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH RUSSELL MAY, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON. SARAH BLAKE SHAW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ELIZABETH VON ARNIM. AUGUSTA KING, ELIZA H. APTHORP, JUSTINE DE PEYSTER HOVEY, MATTIE GRIFFITH.

THE WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR will be opened on Monday Evening, November 18, at Mu. WALES'S HALL, Weymouth Landing. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., will speak on Thursday evening, 19th.

THE SOCIAL DANCING PARTY will be held on Friday evening, 20th.

Vocal and instrumental Music every evening

The Managers carnestly solicit the aid of their fellow eitizens of the town and county to make this lit-tle effort even more worthy than over of the great Cause that involves the honor and salvation of all

Supplies of articles have been already received, which enable them to give their friends and the public assurance of a far more attractive exhibition than

any previous one. .

To Supplies for the Refreshment Table are especially desirable, and will be managed with the greatest discretion, as well as received with the utmost grati-

Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1857.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION will be held during the anniversary week of May, 1868, in New York City.

In behalf of the Central Committee,

LUCY STONE, See'y. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Donation.

From Mrs. Sarah S. Russell, West Roxbury, in part for pledge to A. K. Foster, \$200 00
FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

TF ANNUAL FAIR.—The Anti-Slavery friends in Abington propose helding their Annual Fair at Union Hall, North Abington, commencing on Monday opening.

Union Hall, North Abington, commencing on Monday evening, November 9.

The Committee would most earnestly invite all who feel interested in redeeming our country from the blighting curse of Slavery, to assist in making the present Fair one which shall do honor to the town, and greatly assist that cause, in the success of which our destiny as a nation is so deeply involved.

Donations of useful and fancy articles, as well as supplies for the Refreshment Table, will be gladly received and carefully managed. There will be speaking on one or more evenings, of which notice will be given hereafter.

North Abington, Oct. 28, 1857.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

Prof. WM. SYMINOTON BROWN, M. D., intimates that his new lectures, 'Facts, Fun, and Fancy about the Nervous System,' and 'The Poetry and Magic of Science,' are ready for delivery before Lyccums, &c. The latter will be illustrated by many curious experiments, including the new one of lighting a candle with an icicle!

Address, 274 Washington street.

4t

SITUATION WANTED,-An able-bodied man, well recommended, wants work on a farm, otherwise. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

TO NOTICE.—ARRY KELLEY FOSTER'S post-office address will be Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, until further notice.

TOW READY, E THE

Atlantic Monthly,

FOR NOVEMBER. CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

DOUGLAS JERROLD: PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.
FLORENTINE MOSAICS.
SANTA FILOMENA.
SALLY PARSONS'S DUTY.
THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.
THE ROMMANY GIRL.
THE CHARTIST COMPLAINT.
DAYS.

BRAHMA. THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE—EVERY MAN HIS OWN BOSWEIL.

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PUBLISHERS. 13 WINTER STREET, BOSTON.

TREES AND PLANTS. B. M. WATSON,

OLD COLONY NURSERIES,

PLYMOUTH, Mass., WILL send his Fall Descriptive Priced Catalogue of Trees and Plants for Fall planting, to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York.

October 30.

4t

HAIR DOCTRESS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND

HAIR-DRESSING. MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Canrons and the public, that she has removed to 323
Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found
her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as
it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new
in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to
none in Hair-Dressing and Champooing.
Ladies waited on at their residences, either in or
out of town.

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer to
the first people in the citles of Boston, Providence,

the first people in the cities of Boston, Providence, Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for your

Representative Women.

THIS magnificent group includes the Portraits

LUCRETIA MOTT, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LYDIA MARIA CHILD. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, LUCY STONE, ANTOINETTE L. BROWN,

ANTOINETTE L. BROWN.

Copies of which will be sent to any part of the United States by mail, free of postage, and in a safe manner, at the reduced price of one dollar.

A few copies of the above Heads separate from the group can be furnished at 25 cents each, and in square git frames at 75 cents.

An arrangement has been made by which a copy each of the Heralds and Champions, and of Ernestine L. Rose, can accompany the Representative Women at the low price of \$4 for one set.

Agents supplied on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

NEW ENGLAND

PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. THE Tenth Annual Term will commence on the first Wednesday of November, 1857, and continue seventeen weeks. Propressons: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Paimer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetries and Discenses of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Frances S. Cooke, M. D., Assistant Instructor.

Structur,
Fees, \$6 for each of the seven Tickets. Free tui-tion to forty Students, in Massachusetts, from State Scholarships.

olarships. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., SEC'Y, Boston,

A FAIR OFFER. AM a retail Druggist and Apothecary in Trenton, N. J. For some time past, I have made and sold a preparation which I call CAMPBELL'S TRICHOGENOUS PLUID.

campbell's Trichogenous Pluid, and which I believe to be the best article in the market for the prevention and cure of baldness.

I know that it has been successful in the complete cure of actual baldness, producing a new and vigorous growth of heir, where other much puffed-up articles had been tried wholly in vain.

It is a fine article for the eradication of dandruff, and, independent of its restorative qualities, is a very plessant dressing for the hair.

Persons who are losing their hair, or have already become bald, will do well to try it.

Instead of putting up my preparation for the wholesale trade, I have decided to sell to individuals, for their own use, my formula, with full directions for making and using the preparation.

The materials are cheap, and may be had at any drug store in the United States.

Any person remitting me the sum of two dallars will receive my recipe, with full directions, as above, Address, with money enclosed in stamped envelope A, GIBBS CAMPBELL, Draggist,

Sept. 10. Trenton, New Jerray.

POETRY:

BE THOU CONTENT. BY PAUL GERHARDT-1670. Be thou content; be still before His face, at whose right hand doth reign Fullness of joy for evermore; Without whom all thy toil is vain. He is thy living spring, thy sun, whose rays Make glad with life and light thy dreary days :

Be thou content.

Art thou all friendless and alone? Hast none in whom thou canst confide God careth for thee, lonely one; Comfort and help will be provide He sees thy sorrows and thy hidden grief, He knoweth when to send thee quick relief: He thou content.

Lay not to heart whate'er of ill Thy foes may falsely speak of thee; Let man defame thee as he will, God hears and judges righteously. Why shouldst thou fear, if God be on thy side, Man's cruel anger, or mulicious pride?

Be thou content.

We know for us a rest remains, When God will give us sweet release From earth, and all our mortal chains And turn our sufferings into peace. Sooner or later, death will surely come To end our sorrows, and to take us home : Be thou content.

Home to the chosen ones, who here Served their Lord faithfully and well; Who died in peace, without a fear, And there in peace forever dwell : The Everlasting is their joy and stay; The eternal Lord himself to them doth say, Be thou content.

> From the Congregation LITTLE MARY. From the group of little faces In the old familiar places, Sad and lone, Father, mother, meek-eyed brother,

Sit and moan for one departed, Pure and mild. Little Mary, gentle-hearted, Sinless child-

And, as nestling memories thicken, Griefs grow wild. Home, once bright, how cold and dreary!

Shadows deep Fall on forms and hearts a-weary, Eyes that weep-Thought is in the church-yard, seeking One asleep.

Still the merry laugh deceiving Fills the car. Tiny arms yet fondly cleaving Dry the tear ; Foot-falls, silvery foot-falls, patter Far and near.

Ears instinctive pause to hearken, All in vain-Days drag on, and skies shall darken O'er with pain; But the heart will find its lost one

Ne'er again! From the treasured fire-side faces Here to-day, From the tender, warm embraces,

Dropp'd away, Sleeps she 'mid forgotten sleepers In the clay.

Ah! what weary numbers sighing To be free, Little Mary, would be lying

Low with thee ! Where no care nor eating sorrow E'er shall be.

Weep not when ye tell the story Of the dead-'Tis a sun-beam joined the Glory

Overhead! ' For of such sweet babes is heaven. Jesus said.

Though kingdoms, states, and empires fall, Though cities crumble into dust. And nations die away; Though gorgeous towers and palaces In heaps of ruin lie, Which once were proudest of the proud,

The Truth doth never die!

We'll mourn not o'er the silent past-Its glories are not fled, Although its men of high renown Be numbered with the dead. We'll grieve not o'er what earth hath lost : It cannot claim a sigh, For the wrong alone hath perished-The Truth doth never die !

All of the past is living still-All that is good and true; The rest bath perished; and it did Deserve to perish, too. The world rolls ever round and round, And time rolls ever by; And the wrong is ever rooted up, But the Truth doth never die !

LITTLE NELL. She was not wise, but she was fair, Bright as the rose-buds in her hair : I never saw her soft eyes look Upon the pages of a book :-Oh, no, bright little Nellie, no, 'T would make them dull; I told her so

She was not learned, but she to me Was nature's sweetest poetry : Those golden curls, I see them now Sweep like a sunbeam on her brow; No great thoughts puzzled that bright head; They made it ache, so Nellie said.

She was not wise, but, oh! her eve Melted with gentlest sympathy; When clouds lay heavy on my way, Bright Nellie chased them all away. Sweet, simple child ! she did not know What in her heart made sunshine so.

She was not learned, but, oh! her fac Had such a pure, a loving grace, The angels loved it, and they bore Our Nellie to a brighter shore. I saw the laughing lips grow still; Sweet Nellie sleeps beneath the hill.

WORDS.

Words are the soul's ambassadors, that go Abroad upon her errands to and fro; And correspondence keep 'twixt all mankind

INNOCENCE Against the head which innocence secures us malice aims her darts in vain, Turn'd backward by the powerful breath of heaven

The Liberator.

THE COMPENSATION SCHEME, &c. SHEDS CORNERS, (N. Y.) Oct. 16, 1857.

would encourage the newly-formed emancipation tion. proclivities of one or two of the more Northern slave Does not the United States Government, as States. But mainly, she will oppose it as an abolition give any claim to protection by virtue of living withscheme, directed against or intended to undermine in its limits? Are there not any citizens of the the interests of the South. Can we rationally suppose that South Carolina would be favorable to a paying any State the current price for her slaves, The Constitution does recognise the right to confer whenever she should emancipate? Such a thing would be just as likely as that we should deem it wise to pass a law compensating New York farmers for those who shall help to elect those officers—as to their cattle and horses, whenever the State should whom they shall be; and this without any reference pass a law against holding as property cattle and horses. No, we cannot get at the root of slavery in this way. The more anti-slavery influences we combine and bring into the general government, the more the solution of the state of o

the utter inutility of attempting the overthrow of the to procure a uniform interpretation of law. It must Slave Power without violence sooner or later entering into the contest. There is, indeed, but one chance, and that a very small one, for slavery to die a by the Constitution, and to it appeals from State tripeaceful death, and that is by a speedy separation of the Union—by leaving the slave States to stand alone. The propaganda would then very soon realize the ship which are appealed? It seems to me that there weakness and madness of a government resting on such a basis. Instead of rushing headlong into filiabolish slavery in the Carolinas as constitutionally as busterism and other slavery-aggression schemes, they it can now establish it in Oregon, by an incidental dewould pause to reflect. Under the present govern-ment, slavery is steadily gaining power; and this This would not interfere with the domestic institumust necessarily be the case, as long as the govern- tions of the South, as such. Slavery may exist theoment exists; for the moment we cease to occupy a retically, and by law, as well after as before such a conciliatory and yielding attitude, that moment will decision. But beware how a free citizen of the Unitthe South herself practically repudiate the govern- ed States is affected by it!

Future history will record this scheme as a signal example of the disposition of the North to be just to the South; but it will also record it as a signal fail-

It seems to me (and with all proper deference I Whereas, the above named Professors have ing the right of man to hold property in man; and our regrets at their departure: this, while they should be holding it up as the great Resolved. That in their deportment we have see as there is any conscience.

Candor requires me to say, that prior to the recent institution. Republican Convention at Syracuse, I had been deplastic to the touch of the monster evil against which teacher. the party cannot stand upright any more! It is weak in the back! It already goes stooping to slavery!

This miserable conservatism, this want of backbone, he are efficient for high porces in the back and characters represented. While the form, color, position, and expression of each animal and characters represented.

While the form, color, position, and expression of each animal and enhancers represented. While the form, color, position, and expression of each animal and enhancers represented. has no affinity for high moral principle.

astic in their reports of the strictures of Mr. Powell ponent of the noble and humane principles upon which on the Republican party. In its attitude towards sla- it was founded. very, however, I had not anticipated a change so sudden and disgraceful. On the more essential and vital issues, the resolutions are studiously evasive and ambiguous. To me, this is a dark and damning feature. It betrays at once the hollow, selfish, office-seeking aims of the rank and file of this now sham organization.

This party stepped on to the political board with a strong flourish against the Fugitive Slave Law, and further, has since professed to be inexorable in demanding a restoration of the Missouri Restriction. On both it is now as silent as the grave, gliding off into the sea of threadbare generalities, and such common-place political asseverations as have as many meenings as the fabulous Hydra had heads. To assure the propagandists of the indulgent mood in which the party now finds itself, it is careful to inform them that it will allow of slave-hunting, 'under the tion of four in the two lower classes. Constitution '!

This party is now at sea, without chart or compass; that is, without principles. How long it will keep RICHARD HENRY LEE ON WOMAN'S atloat in the fog of Conservatism, time will tell. Yours, truly, A. HOGEBOOM.

solving the Union, since the body to which the control of the Slave Power. I refer to it merely as a rightful widows, either to exemption from taxation or to a share in the election of the people's representatives.

to find that its boundaries were deemed wide enough by some strong minds of the female sex in that revolutionary era, to embrace the rights of women as well as of men, especially when the position of the former was such as to impose on them the liabilities annexehere to regulate the relation of the citizen to the government. Slavery can never be abolished as a matter of legislation, on the part of the 'Federal branch of the government,' either with reference to its expediency or its honesty; but as an infraction of the rights of the citizens of the United States, it may way of appendix: the rights of the citizens of the United States, it may way of appendix : become a subject for the consideration of our Execubecome a subject for the consideration of our Executive. The power to abolish slavery at once, and without legislation, belongs to the joint action of the Federal Judiciary and the Federal Executive. We read the recent and previous decisions of the Supreme Court, in reference to the condition of the slave, often with disgust, but never with any question or doubt

as to the constitutional right of that body to decide upon the claims of any person to citizenship. Reverse that decision: let it read that the slave is by no provision of the Constitution deprived of those rights of Citizenship within the possesses by virtue of residing within the limits of the government; let it read that the slave is a citizen, and no act of legislation on the part of any one of the several States can deprive him of those rights to person and property which he possesses by virtue of his citizenship. With such a decision, it would not be infringing on the rights of the states to protect the citizen and property which he possesses by virtue of his citizenship. With one of these rights to person and property which he possesses by virtue of his citizenship. With such a decision, it would not be infringing on the rights of the states to protect the citizen in his person and property and the part of any one of the several States can deprive him of these rights to person and property which he possesses by virtue of his citizenship. With such a decision, it would not be infringing on the rights of the states to protect the citizen in his person and property which he possesses by virtue of his citizenship. With such a decision, it would not be infringing on the rights of prest Britain to do the same in her case, in similar circumstances. The government has the rights of protect the subject wherever he may be a decision, it would not be a supposed that the residence of the state of the never and the constituents, must suffer the tax imposed the rights of protect the subject wherever he may be a decision to the protect the subject wherever he may be a subject to the supposed that the residence of the subject to the supposed that the protect the subject wherever he may be a subject to the subject that the claims of the test of the subject that the claims of the citizens of the protect the subject wherever he may be a subject to the subject that the constitution of the subject to the subject to the subje It is some little time since I last wrote you; not part of any one of the several States can deprive him that I have grown at all conservative, or am any the
session in the belief that nothing short of a revolution will ever rid this country of slavery.

of those rights to person and property which he possesses by virtue of his citizenship. With such a decision, it would not be infringing on the rights of the tion will ever rid this country of slavery.

Just here I would say a word against the newly
States to protect the citizen in his person and proper-Just nere I would say a word against the newlyinaugurated compensation scheme. Not that I intend
the slightest disrespect for the very worthy and eminent men engaged in it. If any thing could furnish a prestige of the ultimate success of this plan, it
would be the position of the men who have inaugurated it. Had the scheme had its origin far in the South,
the circumstance would of itself have been the circumstance would of itself have been an augury

State any ground of interference with the claims of
the usaceful overthrow of slavery.

In this reof the peaceful overthrow of slavery.

As an excuse for the perpetuation of slavery, the spect, she stands on the same footing with other As an excuse for the perpetuation of slavery, the propagandists have been loud in their complaints against the abolition project of taking their human complain, and act, in behalf of injured subjects properly without compensation. So far as this company, without compensation. property without compensation. So far as this complaint is urged against general emancipation, it is only a pretext; and we shall find the South fruitful in the invention of pretexts for resisting the consummation of this scheme. She will do this under the apprehension that the operation of such a principle prosecute measures for their release and for restitu-

project of the so-called free States creating a fund for trict of Columbia? or are they not citizens at all? we foster the spirit of secession in the South. Slave-ry will allow itself to be tampered with just so long as our wonderful appreciation of the importance of the Union will keep us concecting conciliatory schemes.

All the good that our friend Burritt and his coadjutation will keep us concecting conciliatory schemes.

All the good that our friend Burritt and his coadjutation will keep us concecting the schemes. The scheme is a first such that would allow of various interpretations. The tors will do with this enterprise will be to demonstrate Supreme Court of the United States was established

The students of New York Central College do pre-A. Z. Armour, the following testimonial:-

speak it) that our philanthropic friends have lost sight proper to resign their situations in this institution, we of the great polar star which should guide us in our the undersigned take this method of expressing our efforts against slavery. They are practically recognis- feelings towards them as men and teachers, and also

damning sin of the age and country—too dark and damning to be winked at, and smoothed over, and to impress upon us, as students and associates, an eleexcused, by compensation and other compromising vated moral and religious influence; and that they The moral influence of this enterprise is have given to us and the world a truly noble instance bad, and only bad; bad upon the Northern con- of disinterestedness in the devoted and self-sacrificing science, and bad upon the Southern conscience, so far spirit which has been manifested by them, in their attempt to carry out the fundamental principles of this

Resolved, That, as students, we have towards them bating in my mind whether it would not be proper for me to vote for State officers this fall; but the in their highest purity, are called forth in no other reresolutions of that Convention convince me that Re- lation so spontaneously-and are yet so lasting-as in publicanism is a sham, and becoming more and more the relation existing between the scholar and true

My friends in Columbia county have been enthusia progressive age, by showing itself the truthful ex-

Philo Cowles. James Hathaway Jackson, J. B. Reeve, M. Halsted, Jennie M. Combs, Judson Smith, Zerah Masters. Sara D. Porter, Hattie L. Eldredge, Lewis Spaulding. Fannie J. Eldredge, A. F. Bailey, Lucina D. Langworthy M. P. Marsh, Susan A. Hamblen, Geo. Davis, Nancy E. LaMont. Solomon Hoxie, L. C. Gardner, Narcissa Dow, Helen A. Fairbank, D. W. Carrier, Eliza P. Burnham, H. Langworthy, H. Brown, Gertri Hinckley. W H Shaw

The above list of names includes all the me bers of the Collegiate Department, with the excep-Central College, McGrawville, Oct. 13, 1857.

RIGHTS.

Yours, truly,

A. HOGEBOOM.

From the National Intelligencer, October 13.

A gentleman in Virginia, well known to us for his sound learning and many accomplishments, has politely communicated to us the subjoined letter, addressed, in the year 1778, by Richard Henry Lee to his sister, Mrs. Hannah Corbin, of Richmond, (Va.,) and which has never been previously published. We have it before us the original manageries of the of slavery, is now being much discussed, and as your paper is always open to the expression of opinion, of whatever kind, allow me briefly to suggest that there is a constitutional words of discussing a favore it will be observed, was written from Chantilly. is a constitutional mode of disposing of slavery with the Union as it is. The view I take does not, I apprehend, affect the question of the advisability of dis-solving the Union, since the body to which I shall by to a communication from his sister, in which refer is entirely and hopelessly under the control of

share in the election of the people's representatives.

In order properly to appreciate the origin and motive, as well of Mrs. Corbin's letter to her brother, as of the arguments contained in the reply of the cans, have repeatedly affirmed that they had no ulterior designs upon the existence of alavery in the slave States, simply because, as they conceived, Congress has no right to legislate for the several States, or interfere with their peculiar institutions. This position is certainly correct; but the error is the suppression is certainly correct; but the error is the suppression for the several States, or interfere with their peculiar institutions. This position is certainly correct; but the error is the suppression for the several States, or interfere with the relation of the people's representatives.

In order properly to appreciate the origin and motive, as well of Mrs. Corbin's letter to her brother, as of the arguments contained in the reply of the cans, have repeatedly affirmed that they had no ulterate, as of the arguments contained in the reply of the cans, have repeatedly affirmed that they had no ulterate, it is only necessary to refer to the great principle for which the American colonies were then struggling against the mother country—the doctrine that taxation and representatives.

In order properly to appreciate the origin and motive, as well of Mrs. Corbin's letter to her brother, as of the arguments contained in the reply of the reply of the reply of the representatives.

In order properly to appreciate the origin and motive, as well of Mrs. Corbin's letter to her brother, as of the arguments contained in the reply of the

'CHANTILLY, March 17, 1778.

From Life Illustrated. A WONDERFUL PICTURE.

Landseer, who has achieved the highest reputa-tion as a painter of animals, has found a rival, if not a superior, in the person of Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur. Her splendid picture, the 'Horse Fair,' now on exhibition at Messrs. Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co., 352 Broadway, is certainly a naryellous work. And the most extraordinary conmarvellous work. And the most extraordinary cor sideration about it, with many, is, no doubt, the fact that it is the work of a woman.

If it be true that 'soul is the identity of all art,'

the fair artist has equalled if not excelled any painting of animals of which we have any know-ledge. The peculiar excellence of the painting conledge. The peculiar excellence of the painting consists in the life, and mind, and soul so dictinctly individualized in the animals and characters repre-

their thoughts. Indeed, we are strangely en rapport with every person and every brute before us. So perfectly are every muscle and lineament harmonized with the physiognomy, and so truly are the amazes us. We seem to feel their feelings and think in the city of New York, at No. 1 Compensation re every muscle and lineament harmon-physiognomy, and so truly are the features of the face made to express the workings of the mental organs (for horses have minds, though not souls), that we see at a glance, and comprehend without being conscious of any reasoning process, the workings of the instinct, and the reason and the feelings in the outward form.

where the lowest cash price will be paid for slaves in such lots as will suit sellers.

They cannot afford to give the full market value for slaves, as their object in purchasing is to free them; they are therefore unable to offer more than \$225 per head.

Some of the English critics characterize Mile. Some of the English critics characterize Mile. Bonheur's 'Horse Fair' as 'a masterly and massacratic production.' We join issue with them. We firm, we assure them that by so doing they will not regard the painting as eminently feminine. It is altogether too common for men to denominate every thing that indicates a high order of talent in a woman for men to denominate every thing that indicates a high order of talent in a woman for men to denominate every thing that indicates a high order of talent in a woman for men to denominate every thing that indicates a high order of talent in a woman for men to denominate every the will find that their real estate will immediately thing that indicates a high order of talent in a woman for men to denominate every the will find that their real estate will immediately thing that indicates a high order of talent in a woman for men to denominate every the wom man as masculine. It is not only untrue and but selfish and mean. They might as well term every insensate, stupid, or half-idiotic thing that a man does, a very foolish and feminine production, as to call all the evidences of a cultivated intellect in N. B. We pay in orders on the Treasury of the

man does, a very foolish and feminine production, as to call all the evidences of a cultivated intellect in a woman masculine.

A brief biographical notice of Rosa Bonheur will serve to confirm the doctrine we have long taught, that the reason so few women excel in the arts and sciences, is because so few of them have the proper education and training. She was born at Bordeaux, France. Her father was a painter of considerable talent, and her instructor. An English paper says:

'She has chiefly confined her attention bitherto to the study of animals, and, although young, has made herself a wide reputation. One of her great merits is said to be the correctness of her drawings, and the air of truthfulness which pervades all of her compositions. Her first picture, representing 'Rabbits Eating Carrots,' was exhibited in 1840, and her next, 'A Flock of Sheep Driven Along a Road During a Storm,' obtained a gold medal. In 1846 she exhibited her picture of the 'Oxen of Cantal,' which was purchased in England, and in 1848, 'A Scene of Husbandry,' which gained a first medal, and which is now deposited in the Luxembourg. Her last work, the 'Horse Fair,' has attracted descreed admiration in Paris and London, and procured for her the honorary title of a member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam.

The picture now on exhibition is the property of Mr. Wright, of Hoboken.

BHUN THE BOWL.

The fate of the gifted Haskell of Tennessee should be a warning to all young men. He passed through Louisville last week, in charge of friends, on his way to the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington. While

erty remains in my possession, and I derive use and profit from it.

'When we complained of British taxation, we did so with much reason, and there is great difference between our case and that of the unrepresented in this country. The English Parliament nor their representatives would pay a farthing of the tax they imposed on us—but quite otherwise. Their property would have been exonerated in exact proportion to the burdens they laid on ours. Oppressions, therefore, without end, and taxes without reason or public necessity, would have been our fate had we submitted to British usurpation. For my part, I had much rather leave my children free than in possession of great nominal wealth, which would infallibly have been the case with all American possessions had our property been subject to the arbitrary taxation of a British Parliament.

'With respect to Mr. Fauntleroy, if he speaks as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought as you say, it is a very good reason who was a you say, it is a very good reason who was a you say it is a very good reason who was a you say it is a very good reason who was you say it is a very good reason who was you say it is a very good reason wh

Ships have been the case with all American possessions had our property been subject to the arbitrary taxation of a British Parliament.

With respect to Mr. Fauntlercy, if he speaks as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought not to be an assessor. But, if he should be, the law has wisely provided a remedy against the mistakes or the injustice of assessors, by giving the injured party appeal to the Commissioners of Tax, which Commissioners are annually chosen by the free-holders and housekers, [housekeepers.] and in the choice of whom you have as legal a right to vote as any other person. I believe there is no instance in our new government of any unnecessary placemen; and I know the rule is to make their salaries moderate as possible, and even these moderate salaries are to pay tax. But should Great Britain gain her point, where we have one placeman, we should have a thousand, and pay pounds where we pay pence; nor should we dare to murmur, under pain of military execution. This, with the other horrid concomitants of slavery, may well persuade the Americans to lose blood, and pay taxes also, rather than submit to them.

My extensive engagements have prevented me from adverting to yours and Dr. Hall's subscription for Ld. Camden's picture not having been refunded, as the [rest] have long since been, but the money is ready for your call.

Lame of the draw of the statistic and the properties of the state of

In the last number of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle, correspondent says :-

You are probably not very much in favor of the recent compensation scheme, as developed in the Cleveland speeches and resolutions of Burrit, Dennison and Smith; you may even think—to use the expressive language of a scion of Infantile America—that 'it died a borning,' and that you will not be called upon to contribute for its support. However these though my low you will perhaps be willing to these things may be, you will perhaps be willing to give a gratutious insertion to the accompanying advertisement, which came into my hands in a somewhat peculiar manner; and if other philanthropic editors should follow your example, who can tell what a blessing it would be to the slave!

Charles W. Dennison. CASH FOR SLAVES.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public in general, and the slaveholding com-munity in particular, that they have opened an office

CHATTELS PERSONAL.

where the lowest cash price will be paid for slaves

But why should not womankind excel in this line of art? It seems to us that they are better qualified by nature. The perceptivities, the intuitions, the sympathies, the imitativeness of the female are constitutionally greater than those of the male.—
And these are precisely the qualities necessary to appreciate another. And these are precisely the qualities necessary to appreciate another's mental state, whether faculties, passions, or instincts predominated. sufficient to enable them to surround there with all the comforts and conveniences, if n luxuries of life.

virtue is its own reward!

Don't forget the street and number, where you

BHUN THE BOWL.

Only the other day, a journal in Illinois amounced itself in favor of the re-establishment of Slavery in that State. Give us enough slaves, abolish the unjust and unequal laws against the African Slave trade, put an end to the present unhealthy centralizing tendency of the slaveholdership in the South, and give every industrious and thrifty white man a chance to what an awful state your business reduces men? Read it, fathers of wealth, and learn how your own homes may be invaded by the monster rum!

The fate of the gifted Haskell of Tennessee should

Lynch Law. An alleged abolitionist, harned Suider, was publickly whipped, recently, at Oxford, Miss., and sent off to Indiana.



Ayer's Pills

As a Family Physic.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Carteright, of New Orleans.

"Your Phils are the prines of purges. Their creelless qualities surpass any cathartic we peasess. They are mid-but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowie, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease." FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theologies Bell, of New York Cip.

a Not only are your Priss admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effect upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in the practice proved more effectual for the cure of delians or practice proved more effectual for the cure of delians or practices than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

the confidence of the profession and the people."

DYSPHESIA — INDIGESTION.

Prom Dr. Henry J. Ruor, of St. Louis.

"The Pittes you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have estimated me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So possilarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they are to work upon them aloue. I have cured some case of or people and indigention with them, which had resided the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effected in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them.

DYSMYTEX — DYARRHOGA — Rev. DYSENTERY - DIARRHORA - RELAY.

"Your PILLS have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in setsem as one of the best apprient I have said a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in setsem as one of the best apprients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver make them an excellent remedy, when given in small does, for follows dependery and deserviews. Their sugar-containg make them very acceptable and convenient for the use of woman and children." enidren."
Internal Obstruction-Worms-Suppliession.

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION.

"If find one or two large done of your Plus, taken at the proper films, are secollent promotive of the natural secondom when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleamse the stomach and expel worms. They are to much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients." CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS.

GONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Funghs, Mentreal, Omnais,
"Too much cannot be said of your Plus for the cure of
convinences. If others of our fracturally have found them
as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaming
it for the benefit of the multitudes who safer from that
complaint, which, although had complain in itself, is the proceptions to in the liver, but your Plus affect that organ and
cure the disease."

sure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — EXYSIPELAS — SAIT RIBUM — TETTER — TUMORS
— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NUPLALOLA.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your PILE purely
be blood. They do that. I have used them of size years in
my practice, and agree with your statements of tiels efficacy.
They stimulate the excretories, and carry of the impurite
that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. Tay
stimulate the organs of disestion, and inture visibly and
vigor into the system.

"Sack, remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and
you deserve great credit for them."
FOR HEADLINE—SIGK HRADACHE—FOIL STONE.

FOR HEADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOM-ACH—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS —FITS—&C.

FITS — &C. .

"Trom Dr. Edward Royd, Baltimore.

"Dan Dz. AYER: I cannot answer you selut complaints.
I have cured with your Pilla better than to ray of the yester treat with a pirrogative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily conset with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills aford us the best we have, I of course value them highly."

Mest of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is desgreed in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercure

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and prefected by law from construction, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Courses, Course, Hoarseness, Armera, Cacre, Winderson Course, Bouchest Constructions, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cobia of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains. Curact Percoast is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is actualizely used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield is it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business of the sentrance of intelligent physicians, whose business of the care in short if there is any reliance upon any gerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depet on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose busine is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon as thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine of cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any a all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its trinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred thousands of aufterers, could originate and maintain reputation it enjoyz. While many inferior remedies he been thrust upon the community, have failed, and ab discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, confer-benefits on the affilied they can never forget, and produ-cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

THEODORE METCALF & CC., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston; BROWN & PRICE, Salem;

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ELOCUTION

Is rapidly rising in favor, and a competent teacher of this art will supply a long-felt want. Miss H. G. GUNDERSON, Teacher to the Mercantile Academy, No. 11 Mercantile Building, Summer street, offices her services in this department to Collegts, cademies, Schools, professional gentlemen, ladies, d all who wish to acquire a correct style of reading and speaking.

Miss G. has permission to refer to the following

. F. THAYER, Esq., late Principal of the Chauncy Amos Baker, Esq., Principal of Chapman Hall

Rev. J. W. OLMSTRAD, Editor of the Watchman Rev. C. F. BARNARD, Warren St. Chapel. Prof. H. B. HACKETT, Newton Theological Seminary.

Prof. ALVAH HOVEY, Rev. O. S. STEARNS, Newton Centre. Rev. J. Newton Bhown, D. D., Philadelphis. Rev. L. F. Bergher, D. D., Principal of Saratogs male Seminary. Boston, May 1, 1857.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

[Signed by upwards of six thousand persons.]

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE, THAT, ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER, THEY WILL COMMENCE THE ISSUE OF THE

Atlantic Monthly.

THEY will aim to furnish the reading public a net source of amusement and instruction, and to gut to authors a new and independent vehicle of thought. The current literature, and the prominent questions while, at the of the day, will receive due attention; while, at its same time, no pains will be spared to present an stractive miscellany of tales, sketches, and poetry, from the best writers.

Among other contributors, they are permitted to name the following, from whom articles may be as-

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BEYANT,
W. LONGPELLOW,
H. HERGE, D. D.,
South, etc. Mrs. L. MARIA CRILD, Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, NATH'L HAWTHORNE,
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T. Trownshoos,
Author of 'Neighbor

tonio, etc.
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Retail price, 25 cents each number.

A liberal discount made to clubs, or to these who

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FT num, in DOLLARS A relating be direct Pennsylv cieties er

LIBERATO TO cial Com debts of VO

MANIE When about 90 Within th ty of ther gally prot 1854, the speeches v had ever b

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